The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4327. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SPORTS OF THE TURF.

Second Annual Meeting at Saratoga.

Extraordinary Attendance---Hotels Overflowing.

Two Exciting Races on the First Day.

The Very Excellent Condition of the Course.

A Large Delegation of Beauty and Fashion.

The Contest of Three-year Olds for the Travers Stakes.

Only Seven of the Thirty-nine Entries Come to Time.

The Race—Close Contest—Maiden the Winner.

THE SECOND RACE—OPEN FOR ALL AGES.

IT IS WON BY ARCOLA.

Details of the Betting, Running, Time, &c.

From Our Special Reporter.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, AUG. 7.

Great as were the anticipations indulged in concerning this meeting, they were fully realized at the inauguration to-day. By the middle of the week all the hotels were filled to overflowing, and even outside rooms to sleep in were at a premium. The rush on Saturday night was terrific, and it was repeated on Monday morning when the early trains came in from New-York, Albany and the East.

The course (which we have previously fully described,) from the intense heat of the few previous days, needed a little rain to lay the dust, and at 10 o'clock a series of heavy showers set in and continued at intervals during the night. At about 8 o'clock on Monday morning, the sky was overcast and another heavy shower fell foreboding a wet day; but old Sol broke through the bed of clouds and a brilliantly fine morning ensued.

The opening race was set for 11:30 A. M., and long ere that time the crowd of carriages and pedestrians began to wend their way to the course, and by 11 o'clock the grand stand was crowded to overflowing. The attendance of ladies, in the most recherché Summer costumes, being gratifyingly large, adding grace and beauty to the *coup d'œil*, and the family and field stands were also crowded; and when the sun shone out in all his glory a more exhilarating scene could not be well imagined.

The first race of the day was the Travers Stakes for three-year olds, for which there were no less than thirty-nine entries, of whom seven came to the post, the rest paying forfeit. The pool betting on Saturday night was so near a reflex of that of Monday morning that a duplication of the sales is unnecessary. In the final pool, prior to the start, *Maiden* brought $560; *Richmond* and *Baltimore*, conjointly, $570; *Oleata*, $620; *Sarah K*, $400; the brown colt by *Vandal*, $80, and *Gilda*, $90; and the outside betting took its coloring from this, which ruled as the market prices.

SUMMARY.

MONDAY, Aug. 7.—The Travers Stakes, $50 each—p. p. $1,000 added, for three-year olds. One and three-quarter miles.

Maiden	1
Oleata	2
Sarah K.	3
Richmond	4
Gilda	5
Baltimore	6
Br. c., by Vandal—dam, La Victoire	7

Time—First quarter, 00:27; the half mile, 00:56; the three-quarters, 1:23¼; the mile and three-quarters, 3:18¼.

An excellent start was effected, the lot getting away in a cluster, and running in this order to nearly the half mile, where *Baltimore* showed in front, *Richmond* second, *Oleata* third, *Sarah K* fourth, and *Maiden* fifth. At the three-quarters, *Oleata* drew up and took the lead from *Baltimore*, the *Vandal* colt being third, with *Maiden* fourth, *Sarah K* fifth, and *Gilda* sixth. Passing the stand the first time, there was no alteration of moment—but rounding the turn, *Maiden* drew on her horses and waited closely on *Oleata*—the others remaining in their previous relative positions, making the lower turn, *Maiden* took the lead, and despite the efforts of *Oleata*, came up the home stretch easily and won handily by three-quarters of a length, *Oleata* finishing two lengths ahead of *Sarah K.*, who was the same distance in font of *Richmond*. The race was intensely exciting, and a large amount of money was involved in the result.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE—Purse $750, for all ages; two mile heats.—ENTRIES: Dennis Reidy enters gr. h. Thunder, 6 years old, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, by Hedgford. Colors black.

P. C. Bush enters ch. h. Fleetwing, 5 years old, by imp. Balrownie, dam Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe.

John Hunter enters b. h. Arcola, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Topaz, by imp. Glencoe. Orange and crimson.

J. S. WATSON enters ch. h. Aldebaran, 5 years old, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, by imp. Glencoe.—Dress, orange.

DAVID MCCOON enters b. m. Nannie Butler, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire.

Judges—Mr. PURDAY, of New-York; Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, and Mr. TOLER, of Paterson, N. J.

Timing Judges—Mr. KEEN RICHARDS, Hon. JAS. MARVIN and Mr. GILMAN.

The Races—Second Annual Meeting of the Saratoga Association—The Preliminaries—Scenes and Incidents—The Races To-morrow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

Saratoga to-day is as full of transient visitors as a hive is of bees just before swarming time. Early last week every hotel and every boarding house, and almost every private house was full to repletion. The trains during the last half of the week added at least one thousand persons more, and to-day it is estimated that four thousand have arrived. Of this last lot about two thousand belong to the rough class of New-York, Troy and other cities. By the repacking process—at which the landlords here are adepts—all who arrived up to Saturday night were in some way accommodated with a place to sleep and something to eat; but where the thousands who have arrived to-day will find food and shelter, is beyond my comprehension, for already the ball-rooms and every out-of-the-way and in-the-way place are occupied as sleeping apartments. Yesterday about nine hundred people dined at Congress Hall, the tables filling the dining-hall and ball-room, presenting as lively a scene when filled at dinner-time as I have witnessed for many a day. At the Union Hotel, nearly twelve hundred persons were furnished with dinner; the Clarendon, American and other hotels and boarding-houses are proportionately crowded with transient guests. Among the arrivals Saturday were Ex-Gov. COLE, of Illinois, and Judge BENEDICT, of Brooklyn, at Congress Hall; Maj.-Gen. PAYNE, U. S. V., H. R. PIERSON, Esq., of Brooklyn, at the Union. Maj.-Gen. BUTLER will be here this evening. Maj.-Gen. HOOKER returned here to-day.

A majority of these visitors have been attracted thither mainly to witness the second annual meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association, and if their expectations were great, they have not been disappointed.

Between 6 and 9 o'clock this morning there was the greatest rush for Congress water ever known. The average number of glasses dipped up per hour, for the three successive hours, was three thousand six hundred—making a total of ten thousand eight hundred glasses of Congress water drank at the spring in three hours.

THE RACES.

The hour announced for the racing to commence was 11:30 o'clock "precisely;" but the crowd commenced wending their way to the track—a short one-half mile distant from the village—by 9 o'clock A. M. Thousands walked, and thousands more rode; omnibuses, stage-coaches, carryalls, ambulances and wagons were running to and fro carrying passengers for 25 cents each to the track, from about 9:30 to 12 M. There were besides these, not less than 100 private carriages which went out loaded to their fullest capacity.

The weather was all that could have been desired. A smart rain shower set in last evening, and continued at intervals until 8 o'clock this morning, when the clouds cleared away, and the sun shone forth, drinking up almost magically the superabundant moisture. A cool, grateful breeze sprang up in the morning, and continued during the day, which, with occasional floating clouds, so tempered the sun's rays as to make the weather tolerable—neither too warm nor too cold.

TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS.

Sporting men, as well as other people deeply interested in the races, were on the anxious seat all last night and up to 9 o'clock this morning, about the weather as affecting the track; and there were not a few individuals—men predisposed to look at the dark side of everything—who predicted all sorts of unfortunate circumstances as likely to occur to mar the before-anticipated pleasures of the race-week. Excited men, with scowling brows, could be seen in groups at the different club-rooms and about the piazzas and hallways of the different hotels and public places of resort, all eagerly and anxiously discussing the probabilities as to the weather on the morrow. One excited and disappointed "sport" offered to bet $100 to $50 that the storm would continue during the week, without takers; another believed it to be a clearing-up storm; that was laughed at as a "go-ack." While a variety of opinions were expressed as to the weather prospects, there was only one opinion as to the track, that would be in a bad condition, sure. Then followed speculations as to the practice in such cases made or provided by the turfmen; would the races be postponed? was elaborately considered; one set of men making the round assertion that MORRISSEY would not permit the race to take place if the track was in good condition, while another, fortified by English precedents and precedents everywhere else, except on the Patterson course, the programme of which is always underlined. If bad weather, the above races will be postponed until the "first fair day," in the same way as Sabbath-school excursions, strawberry picnics, &c., are announced—were quite so sanguine there would be no postponement; and thus the wordy contest was continued, until even the old "bummers" of the "State," who, it is said, sleep in the ruins out of pure affection for that once famous establishment, were driven under cover by the increasing storm.

STATE OF THE TRACK.

Surprise as well as gratification was manifested when these people arrived upon the spot, at about 11 o'clock, to find the track in good condition. A feeling which the horses in for the race, if the truth could be told, doubtless sympathised.

For trotting purposes the track was in what might have been called a bad condition, but experience turfmen declared it could not be better for running purposes.

THE SPECTATORS.

The concourse of spectators present is estimated by thousands. The grand stand was full to overflowing with fashionably dressed ladies and children, and well-behaved and well-dressed men. The field stand was also well filled; a dense crowd filled the space between the stands, and on either side to the right and left. There never was a better behaved assemblage on a race-course or elsewhere than was assembled here to-day. During the whole time nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the occasion. If the 2,000 thieves, roughs and blacklegs reported to have arrived were there, they were on their good behavior, and did not make themselves known; there was no loud talking, no vulgar expressions made use of, no immoderate manifestations of disapprobation or approbation; not a pocket was picked, or a man knocked down, so far as could be ascertained. Whole family parties—composed of the most respectable citizens—were seated in groups upon the main stand, and had the pleasure of witnessing one of the best races—in many respects—that ever came off in this country, without hearing a word to offend the most sensitive ear. So orderly an assemblage, I believe, never was seen before on any other track in this country.

On the quarter in front of the main stand loomed up the muscular form of JOHN MORRISSEY, surrounded by the members of the Track Association, the owners of horses entered and, others who wished to bet upon the result of the contest.

PRIVATE EQUIPPAGES.

Outside in the Carriage Park was as fine display of private equippages as has ever been seen at one time anywhere, numbering in all from seventy-five to one hundred. The style of these turn-outs was as varied as the tastes of the different owners. The carriage known as the Central Park phæton, however, largely predominated; there were "dog-carts," English phætons, the old-fashioned but exceedingly comfortable family carriage, the light barouche, and tidy trotting carriage—indeed, almost every kind of vehicle was to be found in this park. There were half-a-dozen "four-in-handers," S. LELAND, Esq., of the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York City, and STEPHEN H. ALDEN, Esq., of Albany, held the "ribbons" of two. The names of the owners of the other similar teams I do not know. There was also a number of fair equestriennes on the ground—all, save one, rode as if born on a horse's back. Quite a panic existed for a few minutes just before the racing commenced. Miss ALDEN, of Albany, was riding a very spirited horse, which, for a time, became unmanageable and ran away; but after running a short distance, the young lady succeeded in checking the animal, and rejoined her alarmed friends again in safety.

The view from the main stand, just before the start, was grand and imposing. Seven of the horses entered for the Travers stake were brought upon the track, and walked about. Instantly the hum of voices was hushed, and every eye eagerly scrutinized the candidates for public favor; a majority of the people present were evidently disappointed at the appearance of the horses. Laymen, as well as laywomen, naturally associate, fast horses and handsome, sleek horses together. Instead of seeing animals without any spare flesh upon their bones, they had pictured in their minds the sleek and well-groomed family carriage horse; but this disappointment was speedily atoned for when the animals displayed their running qualities, and before the first home-stretch had been made every man, woman, and I believe every child, had a favorite on the track.

I have said good order was maintained. The few policemen on duty were as affable and polite as the "Broadway squad"—that indeed was all they had to do; not an intoxicated man was on the ground during the day—indeed only one person is permitted to sell liquors—Mr. HENRY DE MARS, who appreciates the position he is in, and exercises good judgment in the management of his place. One man, a representative politician of the pot-house school, did show his teeth once at some fancied wrong; but meeting with no opposition, he subsided. This was the nearest approach to rudeness observed.

THE POOLS.

To many persons the sale of pools at auction is the most interesting part of the proceedings on a race-course. To-day, above the hum of thousands of voices could be heard an hour before the start, the insinuating voice of DR. UNDERWOOD—the veteran auctioneer of pools—telling the bystanders "there were only *Grimstead*, *Bush* and *Bowie* and *Hall* left; *Sarah K.*, *Oleata* and *Maiden* having been sold, and *Blue Flag* out of the race. Eleven hundred dollars in the pool, how much do you bid? $200? the winning horse left and only $200 I am offered. Say fifty? fifty I have got, thank you; now who says three hundred and takes the winning horse," &c., &c.

The selling of pools is especially interesting, because it indicates generally the proportionate value of each animal in the race. For instance, five horses are entered. The five are put up at auction, for the choice. The bids may run up to $1,000; the successful bidder pays in his money, indicates which horse in his opinion will win, and upon paying in the amount of his bid, receives a receipt, in the shape of a card, with sum bid and name of horse; the sale is continued until each horse has been selected, and the sum total of all the bids is the amount of the pools—which the man who buys the winning horse receives. It frequently happens that a horse which sold at a low rate wins the race, and the man who bought the pool makes a handsome sum by risking only a small percentage of the whole amount, as was the case to-day. The auctioneer receives 3 per cent. for his trouble.

The pools to-day for the Travers' Stake sold as follows:

POOLS.

Sarah K. (Sanders)—First, $210; second, $160, third, $165; fourth, $140; fifth, $280; sixth, $450; seventh, $170; eighth, $125; ninth, $205.

Oleata—First, $250; second, $200; third, $245; fourth, $265; fifth, $445; sixth, $520; seventh, $630; eighth, $570; ninth, $500.

Maiden—First, $270; second, $180; third, $315; fourth, $325; fifth, $400; sixth, $560; seventh, $500; eighth, $400; ninth, $250.

Blue Flag—First, $35; second, $30; third, $55; fourth, $50.

Grimstead.—First, $30; second, $33; third, $25; fourth, $40; fifth, $90; sixth, $80; seventh, $65; eighth, $70; ninth, $70.

Burk.—First, $35; second, 30; third, $30; fourth, $40; fifth, $65; sixth, 90; seventh, $60; eighth, $55; ninth, $45.

Bowie & Hall.—First, $260; second, $225; third, $310; fourth, $310; fifth, $520; sixth, $570; seventh, 500; eighth, $560; ninth, $420.

Totals.—First, $1,080; second, $855; third, $1,145; fourth, $1,170; fifth, $1,800; sixth, $2,220; seventh, $925; eighth, $1,780; ninth, $1,490.

SECOND RACE.

Before the first heat of the second race to-day, for a purse of $750, for all ages, two-mile heats, the pools stood as follows:

Fleetwing	$425	$700	$1,350
Arcola	250	500	880
Aldebaran	105	255	380
Thunder	190	205	475
Nanny Butler	135	105	300
Total	$1,115	$1,765	$3,385

Between the first and second heats the pools stood:

Fleetwing	$160	$300	$350	$230
Arcola	550	700	810	900
Aldebaran	70	100	65	70
Thunder	80	80	100	75
Nanny Butler	25	70	45	40
Totals	$885	$1,250	$1,370	$1,360

The details of the races to-day will be sent you by the regular turf reporter of the TIMES, and I need not insert them here.

Both races were intensely interesting, and at times when the contest was a pretty close one, it seemed as though every one held their breath; and, as one horse after another gained a little advantage, then would follow manifestations of pleasure, soon perhaps checked by the applause from the friends of another horse now gaining ground; and thus the ever changing contest is kept up until the end.

To-morrow there will be two races. First, the Saratoga cup of $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p. for all ages; 2¼ miles—18 horses entered. Second race—Purse of $400, for all ages, mile heats.

There will be racing every day during the week.

E. A. P.

The Travers Stakes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 7.

The first race of the day was for the Travers Stakes, for which seven horses were entered. It was won by Mr. MOORE'S *Maiden*, *Oleata* coming in second, *Sarah K.* third, *Richmond* fourth, *Gilda* fifth, *Baltimore* sixth, and *Vandal Colt* seventh. The race was a severe one and well contested, *Maiden* winning by three parts of a lengths. Time, three minutes eighteen and a half seconds.

SECOND RACE.

The second race was for a purse of $750, two mile heats, open to horses of all ages. The following was the result:

Arcola	1	1
Nannie Butler	2	4
Fleetwing	3	2
Aldebaron	4	5
Thunder	5	5

In the first heat, the first quarter-mile was done in 31½ seconds; the half-mile in 60 seconds; the mile-and-half in one minute and 59 seconds; the two miles in three minutes 49 seconds. In the second heat the quarter-mile was done in 29 seconds; the half-mile in 56 seconds; the mile in one minute 52 seconds; the two miles in three minutes 41¼ seconds.

In the first heat a good start was effected, *Fleetwing* leading round, with *Nannie* second and *Thunder* third, in which order they passed the half-mile post, when *Nannie* got a strong lead, with *Fleetwing* on her quarters, *Thunder* being third and *Aldebaran* fourth, *Arcola* lying off. In much the same order they passed the three-quarter-mile post. In making the home stretch, *Nannie* led by a head, *Arcola* being second and *Aldebaran* and *Thunder* neck and neck in the rear. Passing the stand *Nannie* led by a neck, *Fleetwing* and *Arcola* being second and third, *Aldebaran* fourth. In this order there was no change to the three-quarters of the second mile, when *Arcola* got the lead, *Nannie* being second, and *Fleetwing* third. In an exciting finish up the home-stretch, *Arcola* won by a length and a half, *Fleetwing* coming in six lengths ahead of *Thunder*.

In the second heat a good start was made. At the quarter *Aldebaran* led two lengths, *Nannie* being second, and the rest close up. *Aldebaran* kept the lead down the back-stretch, *Arcola* and *Nannie* racing neck and neck—*Fleetwing* creeping up. At the home-stretch the race was left to *Arcola* and *Fleetwing*, *Arcola* winning in an exciting finish by half a length.

The Tennessee Election.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 6.

The election in this city passed off very quietly. Only 1,328 votes were cast. Dr. LEFTWICK is probably elected to Congress over Mr. BULLOCK, and Mr. CAMERON to the Legislature over Mr. HUBBARD.

PULASKI, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 7.

Mr. COOPER has no opposition here. The following is the Congressional vote of Giles County:

Cooper	1,012
C. N. Ordway, Conservative	673
D. Parsons, Conservative	257
J. Carry, Conservative	14
Williams, Radical Union	97

The Commercial Bank of Memphis Defalcation.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, Aug. 6.

Mr. PAGE, President of the Commercial Bank of this city, has been released on bail by the military authorities, and it was believed that a fair investigation would fully exonerate him from the charges brought against him.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Damascus at Father Point.

PROGRESS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Five Hundred Miles Paid Out up to the 28th ultimo.

The Signals Good and Weather Propitious.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

FIVE-TWENTIES QUOTED AT 69-70.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 7.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Liverpool, July 27, via Londonderry July 28, passed here this evening en route to Quebec.

Her advices via Londonderry are one day later than those by the *City of Boston* at New York.

The steamship *City of Limerick*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 27th.

The steamship *Louisiana*, from New-York, also arrived at Queenstown on the 27th.

The royal mail steamship *China*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 28th.

The political news by the *Damascus* is unimportant.

The advices from the *Great Eastern* are auspicious. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 28th the *Great Eastern* was about 450 miles out from Valentia and had paid out 500 miles of the cable. The signals were good, and the weather fine.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market, for the week ending with Thursday, at 49,000 bales, of which 7,500 were taken on speculation, and 10,000 for export. The market had been dull, and prices were ⅛d. lower for American, and ⅛d.@¼d. lower for other descriptions.

The authorized quotations are: Middling Orleans, 19¾d.; Middling Uplands and Texas, 19½d. The sales on Friday, the 28th, were 5,000 bales, the market closing dull and unchanged. The stock in port was estimated at 322,500 bales, of which 30,500 are American.

The Manchester market was dull on the 28th, and prices had a downward tendency.

In the Liverpool Breadstuffs market on Friday, Flour and Wheat had a declining tendency. Corn was firmer.

The Provision market was steady on the same day.

Consols were quoted at London, on the 28th, 89⅞@90⅛ for money.

United States 5-20's were quoted the same day 69@70; Erie Railroad shares 53½@54; Illinois Central shares 80½@81, ex-dividend.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £580,000.

Arrived from New-York, *Veritas*, Cardiff; *Elizabeth House* and *Don Juan*, at Dungeness.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

No Communication Last Night With St. John's.

PORT HOOD, C. B., Monday, Aug. 7—11:15 P. M.

There has been no current on the line between this point and Aspy Bay, since 9:30 this evening. The trouble is supposed to have been caused by the closing of the Baddeck office, before the order to hold open till a late hour had passed through to Aspy Bay. It is blowing a stiff breeze.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 7.

OUTRAGES ON COLORED PEOPLE.

Reports are daily received at the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs of outrages perpetrated on the colored people by their former owners. A case has just occurred in Stafford County, Va., in which a man named ALLSOP armed himself, and, threatening death to his servants if they attempted to leave, defied the authorities to take them away. A military guard was found necessary to rescue the colored people and protect them from violence. In the interior of the South, slavery is still maintained, and aggravated by the determination of the planters to make as much as possible out of their servants before the authorities reach them.

OFFICERS RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Maj.-Gen. AUGUR has just issued an order relieving from duty Brevet Maj.-Gen. H. J. HUNT, Brig.-Gen. G. A. DE RUSSY and Brig.-Gen. M. D. HARDIN. Gen. HUNT was Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and since its discontinuance has been in command of the immense artillery camp near Bladensburgh. He will report to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Gen. DE RUSSY has for some time past been in command of a division in the defences south of the Potomac, and will report for duty to Maj.-Gen. C. R. WOODS, commanding the Department of Alabama. Gen. HARDIN has commanded a division in the defences north of the Potomac, and will report for duty to Maj.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, commanding the Department of North Carolina.

NEW COMMANDER FOR THE POTOMAC FORTS.

Brig.-Gen. J. A. HASKIN is assigned to the command of all of the troops serving in the forts within the districts north and south of the Potomac, with headquarters in this city.

DAVIS' TRIAL.

Gen. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General, returned to-day from Fortress Monroe, for which place he left Washington on Friday last. It is creditably reported that his business at that point was in connection with the approaching trial of JEFF. DAVIS.

THE INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The commission appointed to visit the Indians who united with the rebels will leave here on the 18th inst. Col. PARKER, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, now with the General and Chief of the Six Nations, is expected to return to Washington in a few days, to make arrangements for proceeding with the party as a member of the commission.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

On Saturday, seventy-two prisoners, against whom charges for various offences had been preferred, were released from the Old Capitol, the charges against twenty-seven having been withdrawn. Those whose regiments had been mustered out of service were ordered to report to the mustering-out officer of this department, while the others were sent to their respective regiments with the charges. This leaves less than one hundred and fifty prisoners at the prison.

SOUNDING THE POTOMAC.

Major BALBACH, of the Coast Survey, is engaged in surveying and marking out the channel of the eastern branch, above the navy-yard, and has already accomplished his work to a point above the upper or Benning's bridge. Up to this point a depth of seven feet has been found, and the Major is of the opinion that a day or two's work will enable small steamers to reach Bladensburgh, where, at one time, schooners of considerable size laid at the wharf, and which has not been visited by vessels in many years.

SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE.

An immense quantity of hospital furniture, consisting of iron bedsteads, blankets, mattresses, tables, stoves, mess furniture and several tons of bottles, was sold to-day. The articles were disposed of at very low rates. Similar sales will be had here for several weeks to come.

RECOVERY OF COL. OSBORNE.

Col. OSBORNE, Commissioner of Freedman's Affairs for the State of Florida, has recovered from his serious injuries, received about two months since from a railway accident, and is about to start for his field of labor.

NEW-YORK CAVALRY GOING HOME.

The Thirteenth New-York Cavalry Regiment, Col. GANSEVOORT, turned in its horses and equipments at the cavalry depot to-day, preparatory to its departure for home. This regiment has been on duty for the last two years in Fairfax County, Va., where it rendered efficient service in checking the operations of MOSBY and other guerilla leaders.

CABINET OFFICERS RETURNED.

Secretary SEWARD, Attorney-General SPEED and Judge-Advocate-General HOLT returned to-day. The health of Mr. SEWARD is greatly improved.

GEN. GRANT ON PARDONS.

An effort has been made to induce Gen. GRANT to recommend the pardon of a number of general officers of the rebel army from Virginia, to enable them to participate in the civil affairs of the State. In the case of Gen. KEMPER, Speaker of the Virginia rebel Legislature, Gen. GRANT was particularly importuned, it being claimed that KEMPER was desirous of reëntering the political arena for the purpose of impressing upon the minds of the people of Virginia the importance and advantage to them of heartily acceding to the new order of things. The applicants are not at all encouraged by the result of their efforts, but express a determination to persevere for the immediate restoration to them of their original rights and privileges.

A NEW RESIDENCE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The arrangements being made for the removal of the President and family from the White House to a more healthful locality, during the Summer months, have renewed the discussion of the importance of improving the channel of the Potomac opposite this city.

CHANGING THE CURRENT.

It has been proposed to change the bed of the river to this side of the flats, now occupying hundreds of acres, thereby enabling vessels to approach the city along its entire river front, and destroying the malarious agencies which for years have rendered portions of the city so unhealthy.

REVIVAL OF A NEWSPAPER.

The *National Era*, which suspended publication about five years ago, is about to be revived, and will advocate negro suffrage.

PAYMENT OF MRS. SURRATT'S COUNSEL.

It has been industriously circulated that the counsel for Mrs. SURRATT performed their services in her behalf gratuitously. It now appears that previous to her execution her counsel obtained from her an acknowledgment for $3,500, secured upon her real estate.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 7.

ASSIGNED TO COMMAND OF THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Brig.-Gen. J. A. HASKIN is assigned to the command of all the troops serving in the forts within the district north and south of the Potomac, with headquarters in this city.

REBEL PROPERTY IN TEXAS.

It is understood that the Department of State has received information to the effect that orders have been given by the French Commander in Mexico for the restitution of the property of the insurgent government, which was taken to that country on the occasion of the evacuation of Brownsville.

SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

AUSTIN SUTTLES, tried by a military commission on charges of conspiring with and aiding a guerrilla to cause the death of a loyal citizen, and giving aid and comfort to guerrillas in Virginia, and having been found guilty, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

During the week ending with Saturday, $1,595,000 were issued by the Treasury in certificates of indebtedness, and for the same period $6,749,000 were disbursed for the redemption of outstanding certificates. In the course of a few days about $10,000,000 of interest in currency on the Seven-Thirty Loan will be paid.

FROM TEXAS.

Proclamation by Gov. Hamilton—Yellow Fever at Havana.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 6.

New-Orleans dates of the 31st ult. say:

Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, has published a proclamation informing the people of their situation, and what is required of them to regain their lost citizenship.

The New-Orleans cotton market remained without change, prices ranging at 34c.@43c. for ordinary to middling. Sugar was selling at 14c. for Muscovado, and 16¾c. for Louisiana and Cuba. Molasses, 80c.@85c. per gallon. Flour, $8 50@$11 per bbl. Mess Pork, $32 per bbl.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 5.

Cotton has improved. Sales, 1,900 bales, at 42c.@44c. Sugar and molasses dull. Freights unchanged. Checks on New-York, 1¼ per cent. discount.

The Galveston *Bulletin*, of the 4th, says the yellow fever is prevailing to a considerable extent at Havana. The proportion of deaths is greater than usual.

The army worm is threatening with entire destruction the cotton crop of Wharton, County, Texas.

The *Times'* Austin correspondent announces the arrival of Merritt's Cavalry there from Shreveport. The old flag was raised for the first time in four years on the State Capitol, amid great rejoicings.

The Richmond City Government.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 7.

The Richmond correspondent of the *American* says:

The list of citizens to fill the municipal offices which I sent you in my last letter was presented to Gen. TERRY yesterday morning. He will appoint the names on it, I hear, with a few changes among the Councilmen and Aldermen.

These old Ward politicians, and young ones too, who, ignorant themselves, are easily led off by men of better position and more brains, will be left off the bench and council seats. The idea is that the people want new leaders, and all those old ones, who through ignorance or design (and it was as much the former as the latter who misled them in times past,) are to be thrown overboard.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 5.

ETTRICK'S cotton factory, at Petersburgh, Va., was destroyed by fire last Thursday. Loss $200,000; insured for $50,000. Three hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the fire.

Steamers *Andrew Hardey* and *Peconic* left Norfolk to-day for Washington with the Thirteenth New-York Regiment.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 6.

Col. WILLIAM L. JAMES, Chief Quartermaster of this district, arrived here to-day from Richmond on the steamer *C. W. Thomas*.

The election in Matthews County, Va., resulted in the choice of the following officers: J. H. DIGGS, Sheriff; S. G. MILLER, Clerk of Court; M. BROWNLEY, Commissioner of Revenue; J. B. DONAVAN, Commonwealth Attorney. The Union ticket was defeated.

A minstrel entertainment was given last evening in Fortress Monroe by the post band. The proceeds, $100, are to be appropriated to the Lincoln monument. This is the second one of a series of similar concerts.

Found Drowned.

FORT HAMILTON, Monday, Aug. 7.

The body of a man, about 45 years old, was found here, to-day. An inquest was held by Justice BENNETT, and a verdict of "found drowned" rendered. Deceased had dark hair, sack coat, dark cassimere pants, colored Marseilles vest, white shirt and pegged boots.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

QUEBEC, Monday, Aug. 7.

To-day the Governor-General and several other distinguished gentlemen called on Gen. GRANT. The General drove to Montmorenci Falls, and left on the steamer for Montreal this afternoon, much pleased with his visit to Quebec.

Memphis Cotton Market.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 6.

The cotton market is steady with sales ranging at 39c. to 44c. for ordinary to middling.

THE JAILOR OF ANDERSONVILLE.

Interesting Scraps of His Personal History.

His Career as Bank Clerk, Homœopathic Doctor, and Jailor.

The Horrors of the Salisbury Prison.

Statements of One Who Witnessed Them.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Aug 3, 1865.

Capt. HENRY WIRTZ, late keeper of the Andersonville prison, whose trial at Washington, as announced recently, has been postponed by the authorities, passed through this city a few weeks since, on his way to the national capital. An immortality of infamy must ever attach to his name, as belonging to one of the chief instruments of the inhuman tortures and barbarities systematically inflicted upon our noble soldiers, whom the fate of war subjected to that accursed durance.

This caitiff was formerly a resident of Louisville, and in the employ, fourteen years ago, of Dr. E. CASPARI, a highly respected German homœpathist of this city. The Doctor, at that time, kept a water-cure establishment at the corner of Guthrie and Second streets. WIRTZ had charge of the baths, and to some extent of the books of the establishment, being authorized to make out and collect bills that were due. Dr. CASPARI represents him as a fawning, cringing, "Uriah Heep" sort of a fellow, at this time, with a sneaking look, as if afraid to meet the scrutiny of an honest face. He did not, however, suspect him of further dishonesty at first. But presently he found his accounts running short. Moneys that should be received, were not. The matter was carefully investigated, and the result found to be that WIRTZ had for a considerable time collected bills, appropriating what he had received to his own use, and making false entries in the books, to cover up the deceit he was practicing. The Doctor taxed WIRTZ with the fraudulent acts. The man confessed, and without other punishment inflicted on him, he was peremptorily dismissed from the establishment.

The fellow took his way to Mississippi, to the plantation of a former patient of Dr. CASPARI at his water cure here, by the name of MARSHALL, and, putting on a bold face, stated that he had become a homeopathic doctor, and purposed to settle in Mississippi to practice his profession. The story was not distrusted. The planter's family received him cordially, aided him with their influence, which was important in the section, and the consequence was that he fixed himself in the neighborhood to doctor people who, there as elsewhere, often mistake plausibility for skill, and acquired a lucrative practice, so his acquaintance in Louisville were astonished to hear. Beyond this, nothing had been heard here, for several years, of Doctor HENRY WIRTZ.

One Sunday, two or three weeks ago, a carriage drove up to the door of Dr. CASPARI, and a message was received that a person in the carriage desired to see the Doctor. On answering the summons Dr. C. found in the carriage, in charge of one of our gallant Captains, a rebel prisoner, wan, haggard and woe-begone in appearance, wrapped up in a tattered grey blanket, which only partially concealed a more tattered condition underneath. The man requested the Doctor to give him some decent clothing, stating that he had just come in from Nashville, and was a rebel prisoner, on his way to Washington. Dr. C., who is one of the staunchest Union men in Louisville, and the kindest-hearted man in the world, directed the clothing to be furnished at once, but supposed the prisoner had mistaken his house, perhaps, for that of a rebel sympathizer. The prisoner then said, "You don't recollect me, Doctor?" The reply was in the negative. "Don't you remember HENRY WIRTZ, that lived with you, and tended the baths fountain, years ago? I am HENRY WIRTZ, lately the keeper of the Andersonville Prison, now bound to Washington to be tried for my life." The recognition was perfect, but the good Doctor stood aghast at the information. He had never heard a syllable of his former employé being promoted to the post he so long and so ignobly filled, and to meet him now, under these circumstances, astonished him beyond measure. The prisoner explained, further, that he was brought, after his capture, through Chattanooga; that there he was recognized by some soldiers, who laid violent hands on him, beat him, broke his arm (he carried it now in a sling,) nearly tore off all his clothes, and but for the energetic efforts of his escort and some guards present they would have taken his life on the spot.

The wretched man received from the Doctor's humanity a thorough refit; shoes, stockings, shirt, pants, vest, coat, even a hat, to replace the fragment he wore, and with many thanks was whirled on his way, for the time a happier, if not a better man. When he comes before the court, people, associating his office with the atrocities perpetrated under his eye and rule, will look upon him as a monster culprit, whose crimes should be visited with the swiftest and sharpest penalty known to the law. But as the mere instrument of the authorities that placed him there, and under whose orders he acted, wherein is he more criminal or more deserving of reprobation than they? A scapegoat is a very convenient thing.

But to the minds of ordinary people, the odium and the guilt, due for the treatment of our poor, suffering, starving heroes, in these Southern hells, should and will forever attach less to the vulgar agents through whom these barbarities were carried into effect, than to those who issued the orders, and who by issuing other orders, which they did not, might have put an end at once to the infernal cruelty.

Apropos of Southern prisons, I fell in the other day with Col. THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH, of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky (V. R.) Regiment, recently returned here with the view of being mustered out of the service. The Colonel was lately come from Salisbury, N. C., where he had been acting for several months as head of a military commission to investigate and try offences at that renowned locality.

He had become therefore thoroughly familiar with the character and workings of the horrid torture-pen for our hapless captured soldiers, known as the Salisbury Prison. What I had often shuddered to read, had a more appaling interest, as coming from the lips of an intelligent eye-witness, who had had special sources of information opened to him, and who as a Southern man, if not likely to "set down aught in malice," might be rather disposed to extenuate than magnify or embellish.

The prisoner found an inclosure of about three acres on the outskirts of Salisbury, the North Carolina Railroad running between it and the town. A ditch, marking the dead line, ran all around the space, which was also roughly boarded in; on platforms from which they could take in all the ground, sentries paced their rounds, amusing themselves occasionally with such humane pastime as shooting down some poor fellow, who, from ignorance or forgetfulness or bewilderment chanced to straggle without the fatal limit. A few sickly and scraggy trees, and but a few, were found in the enclosure. There was neither tent, shed or shelter of any kind within it, to protect them from the sun's rays by day, or the piercing night damps. The only way to find shelter was to burrow, like rabbits, in the earth. From 8,000 to 10,000 prisoners, it was held,

might be accommodated at once in this snug Dantean receptacle. Maj. MYERS, the rebel Commissary for supplying the prisoners, told Col. FAIRLEIGH, that he had at one time there, last Winter, upward of 8,000. The supplies, of course, were always short, and what was given to the wretched men was of the poorest and most unsatisfying description. The scale of supply adopted at Andersonville was the fixed scale, as it appears everywhere, in these doleful dens of suffering and misery. The Commissary declared that he had brought the matter of inadequate supplies frequently and earnestly before the authorities at Richmond—stated that the men were dying, less from sickness than lack of sufficient nourishment. His appeals often remained unanswered, or if answered, the answer was that no larger supplies could be sent, the army in the field preventing any change in the commissariat, so far as concerned the prisoners.

The result was a frightful mortality, and under circumstances the bare thought of which thrills the soul with horror. Ten, twenty, thirty, sometimes forty emaciated corpses a day were dragged forth from this hideous Aceldama, and flung into rude trenches a few rods from the enclosure. Of these trenches there were fifteen, from 75 to 100 yards long, and the poor victims were piled in four deep, an unrecognizable mass of corruption. Persons on the ground informed Col. FAIRLEIGH that the persons whose business it was to carry off and bury the dead, habit-hardened by their ghastly work, did not wait in some instances till the dying soldier was actually dead, but bore him forth to the verge of the trench, to make room for others, and when the breath *did* leave the body, have him at hand and ready for toppling him into the yawning pit. Not less than 10,000 of our noble soldiers, as nearly as Col. FAIRLEIGH could ascertain, cry out from their lowly graves against the inhumanity that made the closing period of their lives an unvarying torture.

Talk of death on the battle-field. The bullet or shell that stops the pulsations of the heroic soldier's heart, fighting for his country, is a God-sent messenger of mercy, compared with the slow, lingering, gasp-by-gasp wasting away, marking the death-forerunning agonies of these victims of a ferocious tyranny. Let a noble monument go up to the memory of the brave that fell at Gettysburgh, rolling back by the lives they laid down, the fierce tide of invasion threatening to overwhelm and destroy. They deserve well—these martyr-heroes—all that patriotism, and love, and eloquence can do to honor their deeds and keep their names in perpetual fragrance. But if the deserts of those who have died for the cause of country, be proportioned to the magnitude and extent of the sufferings endured in its behalf, then, I am sure, that monuments to overtop all the rest, on which art, and affection, poetry and eloquence, shall lavish their choicest treasures, should arise over the graves, which the sufferings of those who sleep in them—the victims of Southern prisons—sufferings, bitter, prolonged, beyond power of words to describe, have made thrice consecrated ground forevermore. Let the marble utter the praises of these heroes to the centuries coming. The voice, too, will be one for humanity, teaching wholesome lessons that will sink into the popular heart, so long as one stone of the structure remains upon another.

The Soldiers' Home, of Louisville, under direction of the Kentucky branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, has not yet closed its useful labors here, and probably will not for two or three months to come. Adjoining the Nashville depot, it has, during the years of this mighty struggle, given temporary shelter, and food, aid and comfort generally, to hundreds of thousands of our gallant soldiers, passing to and fro. Its affairs managed by such influential citizens and staunch Unionists as Drs. S. T. BELL and R. C. HOWELL, Revs. D. P. HENDERSON and J. H. HEYWOOD, Messrs. HOLT, BELKNAP, PRENTICE and others, it has afforded a world of relief, at the precise time and in the exact mode that its liberal provisions were needed most. Its ample hall has frequently during the war, supped and sheltered an entire regiment, arriving here in the night. Its books show the following number of meals given to soldiers for the last six months: For December, 59,872; January, 26,364; February, 21,545; March, 40,343; April, 32,853; May, 35,511; June, 41,010—total, 257,528. Such a record is the best commentary on the value of its work. C. V. S.

THE ANDERSONVILLE TORTURERS.

What was Meant by the Dead Line—How Our Men Were Buried.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

You must permit me to enter my protest against the position which your partiality has assigned me, when you term me a "Georgia planter." I claim the more humble position of a Georgia "farmer," a distinction more apparent at the South than at the North, and a grade which does not entitle the incumbent to the more aristocratic privilege of being called a "twenty-bale man." I am a producer of the staff of life on a limited scale.]

I fear that I may tire the patience of your readers by continuing the subject of my previous article, but I am unwilling to conclude a hurried narrative of the horrors of Andersonville without placing upon record my objections to the matter as well as spirit of the letter of the counsel of Maj. WERTZ, published on the same day as my first communication. If they imagine that the sympathies of the nation can be restrained, or its desire for certain information repressed, by their injunctions to that effect, they and I read the character of the people very differently. If they seek to prevent a judgment being passed upon the conduct of their client, they have begun their efforts too late. It would have been better if they had stifled the groans, subdued the sighs and stilled the death-struggles of WERTZ' victims, before the winds wafted them to the North, or they had aroused the sensibilities and vengeance of the mourning mothers and sisters, who look in vain for tidings of the lost and tortured ones who suffered under him. The counsel for WERTZ are probably paid for doing what they have done, and so their impertinent request will go for what it is worth. My task is self-imposed, and results from sincere convictions of duty to justice, to government, to humanity.

I desire that the people of the North should know, from one who had constant opportunities for seeing, what amount of cruelty can be exerted by one who had the power, and, I fear, also the inclination, to practice it upon men who, by every law recognized by civilized beings, were entitled to the mildest treatment that safety would permit.

I have referred to the quality and quantity of the food given to the prisoners, and have since been asked if the country was really so destitute of provisions as to require it. At the Post Quartermaster's, at Americans, nine miles from Andersonville, there was turned over to the United States Government nearly two hundred thousand pounds of bacon and an immense amount of corn and other produce; a larger quantity was stored at Albany, forty miles lower down, and very considerable stores at Oglethorpe, eighteen miles above Andersonville. These amounts were continually increasing from tithes and purchases, so that it will be seen that there was no lack of provisions in the country wherewith to furnish the prisoners food.

I have heard much of what is termed the "dead line;" few, however, know what is meant by it. After the completion of the prison and its use, those confined there were accustomed to approach the stockade and look through the openings between the posts, or talk to outsiders. After the assumption of command by Major WERTZ, he caused the prisoners to be notified that if they approached within thirty feet of the stockade they would be shot by the guards upon the outside. This limit of thirty feet was unmarked by any line whatever; it was ideal, and left to the arbitrary determination of men on guard, a majority of whom were as incapable of judging of distances, or of this distance of thirty feet, as were the prisoners who were doomed if they transgressed it. The consequence was that weekly, yes almost daily, the prisoners were shot down by the guards, when these thought they had transcended the imaginary line which separated 37,000 human beings from eternity.

Upon one occasion, a prisoner who had been confined there for more than a year, rendered desperate by hunger, want and filth, preferring death to a life so unutterably miserable, after writing a last fond letter to his wife in Indiana, and bidding his friends round him farewell, deliberately advanced toward the side of the stockade and calmly received the well-directed shot of the sentinel, that released his soul from the torments which he could not endure, and which his manhood sunk under.

The southeast corner of the interior of the stockade was the favorite spot for this kind of practice by the executors of WERTZ's will; for at this point the brook or stream to which I have already referred entered the limits of the prison. Here the water was less tainted and befouled by the drainage of the hill, and afforded a somewhat more palatable drink; of course this point was sought in preference to any other. But wo to the unfortunate wretch who ever reached with his arm beyond the prescribed bounds, to dip up a cup of better water than the reeking current below him offered! A sentinel's bullet sent one more spirit trembling to its God, while the wretch's body lay prone and washed in the very water that his less fortunate comrades must drink, until necessity forced its removal. How many were slain in this manner will never be known until the records of a book unscanned by mortal eyes be made up in figures of living light.

At a short distance from the stockade was the field where the remains of the dead prisoners were supposed to be buried. As if the tortures and degradations of their wretched life were insufficient, the culminating stroke was given by their mode of interment. In long ditches, scarcely two feet in depth, without coffin or cover, without even the ordinary decent composing of their limbs, but carelessly hustled into the bed which was to be their last, thirteen thousand eight hundred shrunken, ghastly bodies have been tossed; and there they lie, an "army of martyrs," whose cry will go up to Heaven's gate in unceasing peals, asking vengeance for the "deep damnation of their taking off."

I know not what the benevolent mission of Capt. MOORE may have accomplished in this dreary cemetery, but I do know that three months ago, at least one-tenth of the whole number there lying were exposed; the dirt which had been carelessly thrown upon them having settled or washed away, while legs and arms protruded here and there, sad signal-posts of down-trodden humanity, natural monuments of fiendish cruelty. And over this Aceldama of the North's best and bravest could be seen the shadows of the thousand buzzards' wings as they slowly sailed above the festering heaps, or, gloated with their horrid feast, gloomily sat and gazed upon others who had followed to this disgusting banquet of death!

For this, and for more than this, has WERTZ been summoned to account. It will not answer to plead for him that he was the servant of others in authority, and acted under orders. It will not do to say that the Confederate Government knew all this, and failed to supply a remedy. Until it is shown that man must lose his manhood and humanity its feelings, that the officer must become a brute, and blindly obey, when his instincts and his duty force him to resist or resign, the world will not hold him guiltless who tramples upon all decency, and outrages all sensibility, by reducing prisoners of war to a condition little better than that of caged hyenas. The wail of bereaved wives and the pleadings of orphaned children, joined to the stern dictates of justice, demand that punishment should be meted to him, who showed no mercy upon the helpless and unarmed prisoner, whom the fate of war had thrown into his power. If I have added anything to the information of your readers, my purpose is fully accomplished by the brief and hurried notes that I have thrown together at your suggestion. S.

More Evidence of Rebel Brutality.

STATEMENT OF CHESLEY R. WILLIAMS, OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH ILLINOIS.

From the Springfield (Ill.,) Journal.

CHESLEY R. WILLIAMS, of Southampton, Gallatin County, Ill., and recently a member of the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Infantry, having been for several months a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., under the infamous Capt. WERTZ, about to be put on his trial at Washington, a few days ago made the following statement at the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. COOK, in this city:

My name is CHESLEY R. WILLIAMS, late private, Company K, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Volunteers. I was taken prisoner on the 12th of June, 1864, at Guntown, Miss. I was taken to Andersonville, Ga., and confined in prison on the 25th day of June. While I was in prison many of the guards told me that they had orders from Capt. WERTZ to shoot any prisoner that might go up to the "dead-line," and that for every "Yankee" thus shot they would receive a furlough for thirty days. I have seen as many as five shot in one day. They were generally getting water from the small stream which ran through the stockade, and would reach too far under the "dead-line" to get clear water, and were shot. I remember of seeing a man who had crossed the "dead-line" shot down, and one of his friends seeing him, tried to pull him back after he was shot, and he was shot also. Capt. WERTZ was commander of the prison. He made a visit once a week, at least, through the prison, and the boys would shout after him: "More bread, Capt. WERTZ." He would reply, drawing his revolver, "You tam Yankee sons of pitches, I don't pack bread; I pack bullets for you." He was a Dutchman. At roll-call, morning and night, if any of the boys missed answering to their names, they were bucked and gagged, or had their rations cut off during the day. The punishment was generally to be bucked and gagged for two or four hours, as they chose to make it. Our rations each day, when not cut off, were a half pint of meal, two ounces of meat, a half pint of old beans full of bugs, which we called "nigger peas." About twice a week each of us received about a half pint of molasses. Each of us had a teaspoonful of salt each day. We received our rations not cooked, and received about a foot of wood, two inches through it, each day to cook it with. I was liberated from prison on the 24th day of March, 1865, and was taken to Vicksburgh, Miss. Was discharged on the 16th day of April.

THE COLLEGES.

Madison University Commencement—The Pleasant Route There from New-York City—New-Yorkers Present—Orations, Poems, Addresses—Conference of Alumni and Friends—Degrees Confered, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MADISON UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, N. Y.,
Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

The trip from New-York City to this fertile and charming section of the Empire State is very pleasant. Many from the great city come up hither every Summer, especially at this season, to enjoy the festivities of commencement week, and to recreate awhile in the cool retreats of the Chenango Valley. The most delightful route is to leave New-York by the People's Line of Steamboats, foot of Canal-street, either for Albany or Troy, which boats are the pride of American rivers, and surpass in splendor the most magnificent craft that ever floated in any water. The steamers for Troy are noted for speed, and are always quickest on time, but those to Albany are unapproachable for their beauty, utility, style and splendor. No true American can stand upon their decks, or promenade their luxurious saloons, without feeling a commendable pride at the sight of such achievements of Yankee skill, taste and style, and with a look of amiable condescension upon the foreign snobs who might happen to be fellow-travelers, inquire if the aristocrats of Europe ever hope to float in their own rivers half so strong, beautiful and gorgeous palaces as these in which the *people* travel on the Hudson? We have a right to feel proud of these triumphs of art and progress. It is illustrative of the spirit, genius, liberality and wealth of our people. Although we have been accustomed to see each new steamer surpass the one made before it, yet we thought the *St. John* could not be excelled by human ingenuity; and now we have the *Dean Richmond* whose equal the world has never seen before, and may never expect to surpass, in all the elegance which wealth, genius, taste and luxury could suggest. In richness of equipment, extent of accommodation, the skill, splendor and finish of workmanship in every part, no other river on earth can boast such gorgeous steamers as these two, the latter of which is properly named in honor of one of the most intelligent, wealthy and enterprising men in the State.

Leaving Albany or Troy, you get ticketed over the New-York Central Railroad to Utica, which is one of the cheapest lines of travel and best managed road in the United States. The route is along the Mohawk Valley, upon the banks of the beautiful Mohawk River, and some of the distance side by side with the Erie Canal. Perhaps no railroad is better patronized or runs more passenger trains daily over the entire road than this. It is by the Central that you approach Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Verona Springs, Trenton Falls, and many other places of Summer resort, and for all these places we had fellow travelers. The entire route is one of the most romantic and picturesque, as well as through some of the most wealthy, fertile and prosperous portions of our State; and, whether for business or pleasure, the trip is worthy of the time and expense. From Utica you proceed south by an old-fashioned four-horse stage, two, three or four of which, as the number of passengers require, run daily, to this lovely village, where you will be met with a smiling face and a hearty grip of the hand by our old friend, ELI BARBER, Esq., who dispenses hospitality to his numerous guests at $2 a day, and glad to have you come at that. Here we find Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Ex-Surveyor of the Port, JAS. B. COLGATE, SAMUEL COLGATE, the millionaire brokers, and several others from New-York. Your correspondent was not permitted to stop here long, but accepted a cordial invitation from Prof. P. B. SPEAR and his accomplished lady to abide at their pleasant mansion in the midst of a lovely grove, on the University Hill, which, all the week has been full of doctors of divinity, ladies, poets and preachers; and a delightful place it is.

I did not arrive in time to hear Dr. FAIRFIELD's address in the village, on his late travels in Palestine, on Saturday, which is spoken of very highly. At 10:30 A. M., on Sunday, however, I did listen to the annual sermon before the New-York Baptist Education Society, by Rev. Dr. A. N. ARNOLD, of the University, who did great credit to himself and justice to the society, in a clear, concise and able sermon of forty minutes, which was admired for terseness, elegance and force, by his intelligent audience, who universally conceded it a great improvement on those of similar occasions heretofore. This sermon was the opening of the commencement services of 1865, and augured auspiciously.

On Sunday P. M., a memorial discourse was delivered by Rev. Prof. L. M. OSBORN, commemorative of the brave and patriotic students, who went from this University at the call of their country, and fell while aiding to suppress the late infamous slaveholders' rebellion. Those who thus gave their lives were of various rank, from private to Lieutenant-Colonel, and embraced quite a list; a brief obituary of each was presented, wherein was mentioned the class to which they belonged, the date of enlistment, and various other incidents connected with their brief but heroic life, from the time of their leaving the University, through the two years of "all quiet on the Potomac," and the subsequent ill-fated Peninsular campaign, under the leadership, said the speaker, "of one whose course was characterized by cowardice, self-conceit and display; and whose chief aim seemed to be, how he could most effectually deplete the ranks of his own army without weakening the strength of the rebel forces." The whole discourse was a just but not overdrawn tribute to the life, heroism and christian character of those who exchanged their books for the bayonet, and the pleasant scenes of college life for the privations of the camp, and the dangers and death on the sanguinary field. Some portions were so deeply touching as to bring tears freely to the eyes of many surviving comrades, fellow-students, and friends present.

In the evening the annual sermon before the "Society for Religious Inquiry" was delivered by Rev. LUCIUS M. HAYDEN, of New London, N. H. which was a very excellent, and well written discourse, and quite fully appreciated by a very large congregation.

On Monday morning the examination of the Theological classes of the University took place, in presence of a number of prominent clergy and others, from distant places, who appeared quite pleased with the attainments of the young gentlemen in the school of divinity. The most entertaining feature of the week, and a new one at this University, has been the "Class Day Exercises of 1865" which came off at 3 P. M. on Monday, on the college grounds in presence of a delighted concourse of youth, beauty, and many others not so youthful or beautiful. The ceremonies consisted of the long honored custom of "tree planting," an oration by Mr. H. H. PEABODY, a history of the senior class from its arrival years ago, through all its vicissitudes, scrapes, rebellions, hard study, suspensions and wholesome discipline, to the final examination, crowned with triumph and a handsome parchment already in sight; the reading of which was very amusing. Then followed a Poem by B. A. SMITH, and next came the Prophet, A. J. LYON, with a prophecy wherein with solemn gravity was predicted the truthful future of each member of the class. The faithful portraiture of their future wives and children would have astonished the most renowned Astrologist of New-York or even Brooklyn, and no doubt made the hearts of some sink deep within them, as the portrait of their future partners, with a long train of domestic and other woes, appeared in sight. Many would have doubted greatly at the strange fortune and adventure yet to come to pass, did not the prophet assure them that he spoke the truth. The exercises closed at the tree, around which the class, standing in a circle, smoked the "pipe of peace," and then threw the pipes at the foot of the tree, and each taking a spade, threw a spadefull of earth around the roots of the tree, burying the pipes, each Senior, as he laid down his spade, expressing some appropriate sentiment, at the close of which all joined in an original song. It was altogether very novel and interesting.

The anniversary of the Adelphian and Æonian Societies occurred on Monday evening in the large chapel. The orator was Rev. C. B. FAIRFIELD, D. D., L.L. D., of Hillsdale, Mich. His subject—"The Elements of Effective Oratory"—was eloquently discussed, interspersed with many happy illustrations, which secured close attention and much well deserved applause. The poet was Rev. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, A. M., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Waterford, N. Y., who recited a very charming poem upon the novel subject, "Units and Cyphers." It was a pleasing yet cutting satire upon people who don't amount to anything, upon those who have money and nothing else, those who have clothes and no money or talent, those who rely upon friends and not themselves, those who expect great things but never work for anything, those who have been favored by nature and fortuitous circumstances, yet have been drones in the human hive. Women who live to dress and spend money, or fix themselves up for attractive show, were pleasantly set down as cyphers on the left hand of No. 1, and that, if you quietly observe, is the position of nine-tenths of the gay and elegant women of the day; if you don't believe it, just go to Saratoga, or some other fashionable place for a day or two.

On the whole the poem was quite a success, it pleased the people, and secured the poet much friendly admiration and applause.

The exercises of the Theological Department occurred on Tuesday, Aug. 1, and the speaking of the graduates for the ministry was as follows:

1. The Christian Theory of Prayer, J. Evans Bitting New-Britain, Penn.
2. Christian Symbolization, J. B. Child, Cazenovia.
3. Knowledge of God Positive, E. B. Hulbert, Hamilton.
4. Individualism in the Ministry, W. E. Lockhart, Moncton, N. B.
5. Faith Working by Love, John Peddie, Watertown.
6. The Unrecognized Influences of Christianity, Wm. H. Rigg, South Londonderry, Vt.
7. The Pulpit and the Conscience, Wm. E. Stanton, Lowell, Mass.
8. Our Nation's Freedmen, John W. Terry, Jerseyville, Illinois.
9. Sources of Doubt, Owen, A. Williams, Dolbenmaen, Wales.
10. Christianity a Finality, E. Arthur Woods, Little Falls.

Address to the Graduating Class by Dr. A. N. Arnold.

The oration by Mr. TERRY on "Our Nation's Freedmen" was listened to with great attention. He warmly advocated the moral and intellectual elevation of the freedmen, in whose present and future treatment was wrapped up the interest of centuries,—their emancipation was a punishment upon the slaveholders for the crime of their enslavement, and that their demands upon us now, were quite as great as those of the pagan afar off; in which sentiment we concur.

Dr. ARNOLD took occasion, in his address to the class, to earnestly impress upon them the importance of intelligently appreciating the high duties of their sacred office, and their responsibility as Christian citizens, that the perpetuity of our country rescued from the ruin, which the slaveholders' rebellion would have brought upon it, rests mainly upon the character of its people.

In the afternoon was held the meeting of the Education Board, and addresses were made by Rev. R. T. MIDDLEDITCH, of New-Jersey, and Rev. A. S. PATTON, of Utica.

In the evening the annual address before the Alumni and Friends was delivered by Rev. D. G. COREY, D. D., of Utica, on "Unconscious Human Influence," which was very able, and characterized by all that energy and power of thought and delivery for which the learned Doctor is so justly distinguished. The society then elected as officers for the ensuing year, for President, Rev. E. D. REED, Oneida County; for Vice-President, Rev. JOHN C. WARD, A. M., Frankfort, N. Y.; Secretary, Prof. E. S. GALLUP, A. M., Hamilton; Treasurer, Rev. W. R. BROOKS, Hamilton, N. Y.

The College Commencement took place yesterday, Aug. 2. The students, faculty, Alumni and Education Board formed at 9:30 o'clock at the Boarding Hall, and, preceded by the Hamilton Brass Band, marched in procession along the fine plank walk beneath the hill, thence up the University Hill to the Hall of Alumni and Friends, a distance of near three-quarters of a mile, making a very imposing appearance. The attendance in the hall was immense, including many elegant ladies and fine-looking men from various parts of the country, Canada and New-York City being well represented. The following was the scheme:

1. Expression a Law of Life	*W. C. Gunn.
2. Credulity	*P. J. Crofoot.
3. The Spirit of Beneficence	*J. W. Henry.
4. The Present Hour	*L. L. Settelle.
5. Conversation	*H. H. Peabody.
6. Man Individualized by Experience	*I. F. Porter.
7. Instinct and Truth Harmonious	*P. K. Sheldon.
8. Like Interprets Like	W. F. Basten.
9. Reason and Instinct	G. R. Spear.
10. Liberty Obedience to Law	D. W. Skinner.
11. The Law of Life	L. Smith.
12. Soul Kindlings	L. P. Hornberger.
13. Law of Sacrifice	H. W. Jones.
14. Value of Speculation	J. B. Barry.
15. Thought Incarnate in Action	B. A. Smith.
16. The Spirit of Art	A. J. Lyon.
17. Soul Power	H. C. Woods.
18. Silent Forces	A. J. Frost.

* Graduates of the Scientific Course.

All the orations were so good, and the elocution so excellent, that it might seem invidious to speak of any one in particular. We were much pleased with the style and elegance of Mr. C. R. SPEARS and the force of Mr. FROST. The graduates were then addressed by President EATON, D. D., LL. D., thanking them for their diligence, proficiency and eminent success, meriting the confidence and approbation of their instructors. He admonished them of the high and useful life before them, and closed with much of that wise and fatherly counsel so characteristic of the great and noble Doctor. It is a matter of regret that space will not allow the copious notes taken of this address.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. A. S. Patton, Utica, N. Y.; Rev. R. T. Middleditch, New Jersey; Rev. Lucien M. Hayden, New-London, N. H.

That of LL.D. upon Rev. J. M. Gregory, Kalamazo.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon David Steel, M. D.; Roger H. Lyon, Esq., New-York city, and Mr. Swain of Utica.

Last evening the exercises closed with the Conference of Alumni and Friends, at their new and spacious hall. Speeches were made by Hon. Geo. H. Andrews, ex-Senator Otsego, Rev. Dr. Stone, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Anderson, First Baptist Church, N. Y.; J. E. Hadnett, Esq., of the New-York Bar; Rev. Dr. Patton, of Utica; Revs. Mr. Wilson, of St. Catherines, Canada, and Cleghorn, of Hoboken, N. J. Hon. Rufus F. Andrews of New-York was called for but kept his seat. And thus closed a highly interesting and festive week. J.

FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Particulars of the Fight Between Lopez and Cortinas—Cortinas' Defeat Confirmed—Distinguished Fugitives at Monterey.

From the Matamoras Monitor, July 22.

As our readers will remember, the brigade of Gen. LOPEZ left our city last Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., having on guard a convoy destined for Monterey.

CORTINAS, who had previously been informed of the matter, and, no doubt, surmising that the convoy contained a large amount of specie, spared no exertions in making preparations to overpower and make himself master of the train.

The Imperialists had not proceeded many leagues from the city when they came upon a portion of the enemy who harassed their march, and skirmishing commenced. Those skirmishes continued more or less on the way, when our troops were finally attacked by the enemy in force, numbering 600 men, who made several vehement charges on that part of the brigade covering the convoy. The bandits were, however, bloodily repulsed. Finding all their efforts to capture the convoy fruitless, the rage of the bandits became indescribable; and having succeeded in rallying a part of their scattered forces, numbering about 100 men, one of the leaders made another desperate dash on the train, which again proved a failure, the bandits being this time more severely punished than before.

After this last attack the forces of CORTINAS became terrified, and being seized by a panic, they broke ranks and fled in all directions, endeavoring if possible to save themselves from being captured.

The loss of CORTINAS in his several charges was not less than one hundred. Those of the bandits who fell into the hands of our troops alive were indiscriminately shot.

The loss of the Imperial forces during the whole of the time was only five or six wounded, most of them slightly. None were killed.

Lieut. SILVAN, of the Imperial army, who was so unfortunate as to become separated from the rest of his companions, fell into the hands of the bandits, and was murdered in a most unmerciful manner.

The report circulating in our city the past few days, that CORTINAS had with him 900 negroes of the Federal army, 400 of whom had either been killed or captured, is a mistake. It is gratifying to state that no such negroes participated in the engagement.

The bandits were commanded by Gen. CORTINAS, Cols. CANALES and CERNA.

The forces of CORTINAS having been thus effectually routed, no more apprehension was felt for the safety of the convoy, which continued on its way to Monterey, having been placed by Gen. LOPEZ in charge of the troops, commanded by Col. FINAJERO and Lieut.-Col. MONTEJANO.

After these arrangements for the safety of the convoy had been completed, the remainder of the troops under Gen. LOPEZ recommenced the march to Matamoras, arriving in our city day before yesterday noon.

From the Matamoras Ranchero, July 23.

A large number of distinguished Confederates have already passed through Monterey for the City of Mexico. Among those steering for the capital are Gens. E. Kirby Smith, Price, Wilcox, Magruder, Walker, King, Preston, and Leadbetter; Cols. Flourney and O'Bannon; Gov. Allen and Ex-Gov. Moore.

The Matamoras papers have stated that Col. TERRY and his party had crossed into Mexico. We are pained to learn from San Antonio that it is currently reported in that city that, after crossing the Rio Grande, he met a party of the so-called Liberal army, which liberally relieved him of all equipage, money and transportation, leaving the entire party afoot in the road.

Still at Monterey are Gens. Shelby, Bee and Hindman; Cols. Lockett, Broadwell and Ridley; Govs. Reynolds, Clark and Murrah, (the latter very sick,) and Majors Watkins and Russell.

We regret to announce that PENDLETON MURRAH, late Governor of Texas, was on Saturday lying at Monterey dangerously ill. Those with whom he conversed had very little hope of his recovery.

Mr. MURRAH is a South Carolinian, and was a devoted, honest, patriotic Secessionist from the first. He is a man of acknowledged ability.

From the Brownsville Republic, 22d.

Col. T. H. BARRETT, of the Sixty-second United States Colored Infantry, has been relieved of the command of his post. He is succeeded by Maj.-Gen. GILES A. SMITH. We understand that Col. BARRETT has been assigned to the command of a brigade.

Major-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL, commanding the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, has arrived and established his headquarters here.

Capt. LACEY, late of Gen. STEELE's Staff, is down with dangue fever, a very disagreeable but not dangerous complaint.

Lieut. KENT, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. STEELE, is also laid up in ordinary for a few days with "break bone."

And lastly, the General himself, after escaping the dangers of many battles and hard campaigns, has surrendered to the attacks of the Brownsville epidemic. We do not wish to cause the friends of these officers any uneasiness, and repeat that the fever is not dangerous.

Major LYMAN succeeds Capt. LACEY as Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters of the Army of the Rio Grande.

Gen. BROWN has been assigned to the command of a division. His headquarters are about two miles below the city.

A REBEL WAIL.

How the Southern Confederacy Went Up—A Voice from the Rio Grande.

From the Matamoras Daily Ranchero, July 16.

Three short months ago it was indeed a glorious privilege to be an undoubted Confederate. Not a Confederate who had been forced into ranks, for all such were only Confederates from necessity. Not a Confederate who was baaking in the dollar and cent smiles of enrolling officers, for all such were under the ban of well-founded suspicion. Not a detailed or contracting Confederate, for all such were well-known to be making money out of the war. Not fifty-and-over years old Confederates, for the whole gray-headed tribe of them were indisputably nothing but a pack of old blowhards. Certainly not enlisted Confederates, for it was well-known that they went into the ranks just to keep from being conscripted. Not an exempted Confederate, for they were incontestibly exempted for no other purpose than for whippers-in and general teasers, without being Confederates at all. Not sickly, consumptive, disjointed Confederates, for there is no doubt they took sick, got the consumption or broke their legs just to keep out of the ranks. We assuredly do not mean Northern-born Confederates, from the highest officer to the lowest private, in or out of the army; for all such labored under the most infernal band of suspicion which any set of men ever undertook to pack. We could not possibly mean an official Confederate; for their's was too clear a case of robbing the country, soldiers' families and all. But an honest, undoubted, unsuspected Confederate; to be such an one was glory enough for any man three months ago. To have been such a Confederate at that time, however, would have required the banishment of every man and woman in the Confederate States, and then to have called up the Savior, and, possibly, he would have suspected himself.

But now, how changed the scene! The glorious privilege of being and having been a Confederate, free from suspicion, is denied to no one. All that any one may claim of this recently disputed privilege is now awarded without the introduction of testimony. Even a Northern-born man can now get a sight draft cashed for as much Confederate patriotism as he is willing to draw for. The stock in bank is inexhaustible; and none are so poor at not to have unfailing interest in it. So that the long-contested privilege, so glorious in itself, has, like the rains from heaven, fallen upon the just and unjust, upon the rich and the poor.

The confederacy is dead; it was strangled in the house of its friends. It is as dead as the principles for which it contended—principles co-existing with the American Republic. But the people of the once Confederacy have no ground to complain, for they were among the first to abandon them; they allowing them to be abandoned. They allowed every vestige of human rights to be ignored, under a promise of having them given back after the war. They allowed themselves to be robbed of their property, their inherent and natural rights, under the appalling delusion that it would strengthen their power of resistance. They tolerated the blackest act that ever disgraced a legislative record—unconstitutional and unholy—the act of conscription with its aristocratic exemptions. An act that forced the honest, industrial, laboring man from his dependent family into the ranks, without providing means of subsistence for his family, and exempted planters and their niggers; doctors, not one in ten of whom deserved a patient, and at best were but a social incubus; lantern-jawed, canting, seven-by-nine, society-disturbing preachers, and ever meddlesome and dictator-supporting editors. Exempted them for no other purpose than to combine wealth, talent and influence in support of the measure, and thereby force it down the throats of the people and the courts of the country. That act exempted three hundred thousand effective white men who could leave their families with princely fortunes, and every way provided with the comforts of life; it exempted from service of any sort, five hundred thousand powerful, able-bodied blacks, viewing them in a sacred light, and throwing the burden of war and defence of the country upon five or six hundred thousand honest laboring men whose families depend upon their toil for daily sustenance. Cruel, inhuman, diabolical act, and cruelly, inhumanly and diabolically was it in many, very many, instances executed.

Added to this the people tolerated a pack of the most infernal vampires that ever sucked human blood, in the form of petty officials, little, dirty tyrants, in official livery, who, under the pretence of robbing for the government, robbed for themselves. From brigadier-general cotton law makers down to the most insignificant pet of the government, that was not fortunate enough to come under the exemption clause, a general grab was made at whatever was in sight. In every conceivable form robbery was carried on. Innocent men, honest Confederates, who happened to have some coveted piece of property, would no sooner be pointed out than would a pack of official curs start upon the track. The best men of the country were suspected expressly to drive them into opposition, or from the country. Confederate States receivers, none of whom have we positively known to settle with their government, in many instances disgraced the name of man in their hen-roost searches after confiscated property. All these State and Confederate States officials inaugurated a system of espionage and plunder never before equaled on earth. No man was free from suspicion, and no man dared to point back to the written constitution and laws of the country; for there was no law nor constitution recognized by these petty tyrants. No one dared to suggest even the object for which the war was inaugurated, for to do so was conclusive evidence of disloyalty.

The soldiers who were fortunate enough to get furloughs for home would no sooner behold the work of official vampires than would they resolve never to return to the ranks. Nine times out of ten they would find that all they had left behind had been gobbled up, and they, in self-defence, would commence stealing to get even.

Confidence between the people and government was lost, for every new usurpation of constitutional authority only paved the way for another outrage. So soon as the government openly violated the constitution, both civil and military officers ceased to respect the laws, and the soldiery, as a consequence, ceased to respect their officers or the persons or rights of the people. All there has been to the Confederacy, in the last year or two, was an intolerable military despotism and soldier-anarchy. Under this weight it was impossible for the Confederacy to succeed. Its own weight was sufficient to crush it, and crushed it is, but not whipped.

A baser or more transparent libel was never perpetrated than that the brave soldiers and people of the South have been whipped by the Yankees. The people and soldiery, having been despoiled of every constitutional right, having given up their freedom and their liberty, under the liberty-robbing plea of "necessity," saw nothing to be gained by continuing the war. They had become worse off than slaves, and knew that any change could not be for the worse. They had seen all that was worth contending for disappear, and refused, by acclamation, to continue the struggle, when every day was plunging them deeper into vassalage. The soldiers had got tired of fighting for niggers, as they conceived, when the government would not let the niggers and masters fight for themselves.

The Confederacy is dead. With it passed away an army of official leeches sufficient to have sucked the life-blood from any earthly power. The Yankees have them, and should treat them with great tenderness and consideration, for they proved more potent in destroying the Confederacy than the armies of the United States.

The Confederacy is dead, and all that is left is the glorious privilege of being an undoubted, unsuspected, unprosecuted rebel. It is, indeed, a glorious privilege, after four years of hideous nightmare and infernal persecution.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

Reply of Mr. Adams to Maj.-Gen. Heintzelman.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1865.

Editor of the Intelligencer:

SIR: You were kind enough to publish my description of the battle of Fair Oaks; will you extend a similar courtesy by publishing the following reply to a letter from Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, which appeared in your paper of the 1st instant?

Yours, &c., &c., F. C. ADAMS.

Mr. F. C. Adams to Maj.-Gen. Heintzelman.

GENERAL: You publish a letter in the *Intelligencer*, of the 1st inst., and are not content with taking exception to what I said of you at the battle of Fair Oaks, but set up for critic and proceed to pronounce judgment on my whole description in the following curt language: "The article would not be worthy of notice but for its appearance in, and apparent indorsement by, the *Intelligencer*. It is full of errors." I infer from this, General, that what you intended to say was, that it was not worthy of Gen. HEINTZELMAN's notice—a conclusion natural enough for any gentleman to arrive at under the circumstances. Such broad and sweeping assertions, however, will find little sympathy with the public, unless they are supported by facts. But in making these assertions, General, you took a liberty not justified by the circumstances, and went beyond the legitimate limits of your duty. In taking such a liberty, however, I am charitable enough to believe that you were prompted by that same spirit of insubordination which found you disobeying orders and got you into so much troubled water on the Peninsula in 1862.

My description of the battle of Fair Oaks was not written to please you or any general officer. I write to tell the truth; not to favor or flatter any officer. And I am one of those who believe, and sincerely, if more truth had been told of our general officers during the early stages of the war—if they had been held to a stricter responsibility for their acts—the country would have been saved millions of dollars, thousands of valuable lives, and much disgrace to its arms. Had our officers been equal to our soldiers during the first and second year of the rebellion, the war would not have been prolonged as it was.

Before printing, I submitted my description of the battle of Fair Oaks, which you, General, declare as full of errors, to three general officers who were on the field during the battle, and either of whose judgment would have more weight with the public than your mere assertion, and they pronounced it singularly correct in all its details. One of them says: "It is the only real flesh-and-blood description of that battle that has been written." I have the satisfaction of knowing, General, that the public will not accept you as an impartial writer in a matter where you are so deeply interested. It is also safe to say, that a corps or division commander cannot be a good judge of what is going on in other parts of the field if he attend properly to his own during a battle.

You have assumed the right, General, to pass judgment on me as a writer. I have neither the inclination nor the desire to put either your military capacity or your conduct during the campaign on the Peninsula on trial. If I had, I might follow you to the day of the battle of Savage's Station, and a little beyond, to find matter for more severe comment. On these matters judgment has already been passed by the proper authorities, and the people are pretty well satisfied with the verdict. The portion of my description which seems to offend you most, General, is contained in the following paragraph, which you quote:

"Gen.

[...]ing him in two. Death was almost instantaneous. The body was removed to the Second District Police Station, where an inquest was held on it, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. Deceased was twenty-nine years old, and was married. He entered the army as a private, was first promoted to a sergeantcy, and subsequently was, on the field, promoted to a first lieutenantcy for meritorious services. His commission bears date the 1st of May, 1865. From his mustering papers it appears that he was born in Germany, and that he was enrolled as a jeweller. He was of fine personal appearance, being nearly six feet high, with dark complexion. To some of the persons at the Refreshment Saloon he complained of having been robbed of $200, in Dock-street, near Second, and that seemed to trouble him.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 5.*

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. SHERMAN.—The following handsome and well-timed compliment explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, MO., July 17, 1865.

The General commanding tenders to the officers and men of the Seventh Independent Company of Ohio Sharpshooters, his personal thanks for their long and valuable services near his person in the eventful campaigns beginning at Chattanooga, on the 1st of May, 1864, and ending with the war. He commends them as a fine body of intelligent young volunteers, to whom he attributes his personal safety in the battles, marches and bivouacs in Georgia and the Carolinas. He wishes them long life and a proud conscience of having done their duty with a cheerfulness, precision and intelligence worthy the great cause in which they were engaged, and he bespeaks for them a kindly and generous welcome back to their old homes in Ohio.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major.-General.

Official: R. M. SAWYER, Brevet Col. and A. A. G.
To Capt. W. C. SQUIRE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Ninth Connecticut Battalion.

The Ninth Connecticut Battalion, 385 men and officers, under command of Lieut.-Col. J. S. HEALEY, arrived yesterday at noon from Savannah, in the ocean steamer *J. R. Spaulding*. The command landed at Pier No. 36 North River, and marched down Broadway to the Battery for dinner and rest. The Ninth Connecticut was specially noticeable for the great number of pets brought home by the men. Numerous cages of blackbirds, robins and mocking-birds accompanied the regiment, while dogs of all sizes and breeds trotted along, seemingly quite satisfied with their first visit to the populous North. Several raccoons and opossums clung to the knapsacks of their owners. After due rest and refreshment, the Ninth departed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by special steamer for New-Haven.

The Ninth Connecticut Veteran Battalion went out in 1861, as a full regiment, under the command of Col. WM. A. CAHILL, and was assigned to the Department of the Gulf—in 1862, joining Gen. BUTLER's forces on Ship Island in the early months of that year. The regiment first went under fire at the battle of Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862, displaying great gallantry. They also participated in most of the many Union expeditions sent out to destroy or capture property belonging to the enemy. During the year 1863, the Ninth remained in the Department of the Gulf, a portion of the regiment acting as provost guard at New-Orleans. The command was present at the capture of Fort Huger, April 19, 1863.

During the year 1863, the Ninth Connecticut, was attached to the Nineteenth Corps, and participated with that Corps in the Teche and Port Hudson campaigns. In the Battle of Pleasant Hill and at the siege of Port Hudson, also, the regiment was present.

In April, 1864, this regiment came home on veteran furlough and remained in the State until July 16, when it proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, Va. Afterward going to Deep Bottom, Va., it participated in the demonstration against the enemy, July 28. On the 30th, the regiment proceeded to Washington, afterward marching across the Potomac, through the mountains into the Shenandoah Valley, under Gen. GROVER, reaching the army under Gen. SHERIDAN, at Berryville, on the 14th of August. During the Shenandoah campaign of Gen. SHERIDAN, the Ninth Connecticut distinguished itself, especially at the Battle of Cedar Creek, where its colors were the first planted upon the enemy's works.

In October, 1864, the non-veterans of the regiment were mustered out, and the remaining veterans were consolidated into a battalion of four companies. When GROVER's (Second) Division of the Nineteenth Corps, was sent to Savannah, as a garrison for that city, the Ninth Battalion accompanied the command, and have remained there until their departure and discharge.

The steamship *Creole* arrived from Norfolk, yesterday, bringing the First Battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, under command of Major HUDSON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Affairs at Headquarters.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER is out of town and his command devolves upon Maj.-Gen. J. J. PECK of this department.

There are no movements of troops of any consequence at present. In a few days the various post assignments for guard duty will be announced.

It is said that Dr. BICKLEY of Golden Circle notoriety is insane. Gen. HOOKER will doubtless direct a Court of Investigation in this, the original papers of which must necessarily be on file at headquarters. Two years in a fortress are apt to produce some effect on the brain of a nervous man.

The Fire Department.

The regular afternoon session took place yesterday at Firemen's Hall, Mr. PINCKNEY in the chair, and a full board present.

A communication was received from STEPHEN R. KNAPP, of Engine Company No. 24, preferring charges for assault against FELIX F. FAGIN, of same company. Referred to Commissioner BOOTH.

A communication was received from the Foreman of Engine Company No. 11, requesting that the necessary alterations be made to the engine, so it can be drawn by horses. Referred to Commissioners ENGS and BOOTH.

Pearl Hose Company No. 28 sent in a request for the use of their house, to enable them to dispose of their property. Referred to Committee on Alterations.

The foreman of Hose Company No. 28 presented a paper in relation to the purchase of their carriage. Referred to Commissioner ENGS.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council, inclosed a copy of a writ of the Superior Court reinstating THOS. R. ACKLAND to active duty. Filed.

A communication was received from foreman of Engine Company No. 44, returning Geo. GRAVES as expelled for neglect of duty. The Secretary was directed to notify the party if he can show cause why action of company should not be confirmed.

The Chief-Engineer sent in a communication in relation to the organization of a new company. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. ENGS, it was

Resolved, That a communication be addressed to the Erie Railroad Company, asking for additional accommodations for engine house and stables in Washington and Duane streets.

Adopted.

On motion of Commissioner BOOTH it was also

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City of New-York be notified that this department will not longer require the house and promises No. 21 Henry-street, formerly occupied by Engine Company No. 2.

Adopted.

The Committee on Telegraph presented their report, recommending the appointment of JOHN W. SMITH as line man at $1,000 per annum, and S. S. PARKER, battery boy at $500 per annum, to take effect from date. Adopted.

On motion of the President, Mr. PINCKNEY, it was further

Resolved, That the Committee appointed Aug. 2, for the organization of certain fire companies in the Seventh District, suspend operations in regard to the house of Engine Company No. 12 until further orders. Adopted.

On motion of Commissioner BOOTH it was also

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain the cost of building tenders for the use of the Department. Adopted by Messrs. BOOTH and BROWN being designated.

A communication was received from Hose Company No. 49, requesting to have a hand-engine placed in their house. Laid on the table.

On motion of Commissioner BOOTH it was

Resolved That the wants of the Department require the return of Steam Fire Engine No. 53, loaned to the United States Government, and that the President be instructed to wait on Mr. DRAPER, Collector, in relation thereto. Adopted.

Commissioner BOOTH also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President inquire as to the purchase of three new fire-bells of about 5,000 lbs. each, and cost of same. Adopted.

A communication was received from THOMAS S. WICKS, preferring complaint against Assistant Foreman of Hose Company No. 11, for an assault while going to fire in Broadway on the 5th inst. Referred to Commissioner BOOTH, with power.

Commissioner BOOTH offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the matter of butts and hose-couplings be referred to a committee for report. Adopted, and Committee, BOOTH and Brown.

The Board then adjourned.

Falling of a Part of the St. Charles Hotel.

NO PERSON KILLED—ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning the centre building of the three which comprise the St. Charles Hotel, at No. 648 Broadway, fell, and is now a mass of ruins. Mr. KNIGHT, landlord of the hotel when it was known as the Sewell House, was buried under the mass; but policemen and members of the Fire Insurance Patrol took him out, happily, alive, but with a fractured shoulder-blade and serious internal injuries. There are three buildings, connected on the second story—front, centre and rear—all belonging to this hotel, and it was the centre building which fell. Workmen had some time past been making alterations in the centre building, such as to require shoring up with jack-screws; and it is believed that the foundations upon which these jacks were based were undermined by the cataracts which were played upon the Eighth National Bank building, adjoining the St. Charles, at the time of the fire there on Saturday night; at least this is the theory of Messrs. BAKER & LONDON, the masons who were making the alterations in the St. Charles, and of others who have examined the premises. The scene at the time of the accident is described by Mr. CHARLES D. GABLE, one of the occupants, who had a room opposite Mr. KNIGHT's bedroom. He says that when he went to bed on Sunday night, at about 10:30 o'clock, he observed that the building seemed to be settling, and that the door of his apartment could be closed only with considerable difficulty. He went to sleep, however, and was awakened about 12:30 o'clock by the loud crash of falling walls. He instantly sprang from his bed, and jumped out of the window on the ruins, escaping through the hallway below. He had scarcely entered the hall, when he heard another crash.

In the meantime the police of the Fifteenth Precinct, under command of Capt. CAFFREY, ran through the front building to the ruins, and, having learned that Mr. KNIGHT and Mr. GABLE had rooms in it, they at once commenced search for them. In this laudable work they were ably assisted by the insurance patrol. They soon found Mr. KNIGHT, and he was carried to the Tremont Hotel, where he obtained medical assistance. While the officers were looking on every part of the ruins for Mr. GABLE, that lucky gentleman appeared in their midst, and having thanked them for their hazardous kindness, he explained the mode of his escape, and told the gratifying fact that only himself and Mr. KNIGHT occupied the house.

Appointments on the Police Force.

Now that an exhaustive war no longer drains the city of such men as the Board of Commissioners desire to have on the Metropolitan Police force, a more stringent rule has been adopted in regard to petitions for position on the force, and every candidate offering must present a petition in the form following, signed by not less than five citizens of good character and habits, and if any applicant omits to comply with this rule the commissioners will pay no heed to his petition. The petition having been acted upon favorably, it will then be required of the applicant to appear personally with one of the signers to verify the signatures. The following is the blank form of application:

To the Board of Metropolitan Police:

The undersigned request the Board of Metropolitan Police to appoint —— to be —— in the Metropolitan Police force, and individually, and each for himself, states and represents to the board that he has known the said —— personally, intimately and well, for —— year past, and is qualified to speak intelligently in relation to his character and habits, and states and represents that said —— is a man of good moral character, correct and orderly in his deportment, and not in any respect a violator of law or good order; that he is a man of sober, temperate and industrious habits; that he is not addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating drinks, or to other hurtful excesses. The undersigned, each for himself, further represents that he has never seen him drunk, or known or heard of his having been drunk, nor of his having been guilty of, or arrested for, any criminal or disorderly conduct or act. And they further represent, as aforesaid, that he is a man of truth and integrity, of sound mind, good understanding, and of a temper and manner fit to be a policeman. The undersigned are willing and ready at any time to appear at the Central Department, and make affidavit to the truth of the above representations.

City Mortality.

From the City Inspector's Weekly Report, it appears that 682 deaths occurred in this city during the past week—113 men, 88 women, 237 boys and 194 girls—being an increase of 37 over the previous week, and a decrease of 43 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The mortality of the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	4	Fever, congestive	1
Bleeding	2	Fever, remittent	1
Bleeding from womb	3	Fever, scarlet	4
Bronchitis	5	Fever, typhoid	12
Catarrh	1	Fever, typhus	11
Cholera infantum	127	Whooping-cough	6
Cholera morbus	6	Inflammation, bowels	8
Convulsions, infantile	56	Inflammation, brain	16
Croup	2	Inflammation, lungs	27
Diarrhœa	27	Measles	7
Diphtheritic	6	Pleurisy	1
Dysentery	22	Rheumatism	1
Epilepsy	5	Small-pox	5
Erysipelas	1	Sun-stroke	2
Fever, bilious	1	Teething	3
Total			373

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess of Kidneys	1	Dropsy in the chest	1
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	5	Dropsy in the head	21
		Dropsy in the heart	2
Asthma	1	Heart, disease of	9
Brain, disease of	10	Hip, disease of	1
Cancer	1	Kidneys, disease of	2
Cancer, breast	1	Liver, disease of	4
Cancer, womb	1	Marasmus, infantile	63
Cancer, tongue	1	Palsy	5
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	Rupture of aneurism	1
Consumption	63	Scrofula	2
Debility, adult	2	Softening of the brain	2
Debility, infantile	11	Ulceration of the bowels	1
Dropsy	5	Ulceration of the mouth	1
Total			220

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Fracture of skull	1
Burned or scalded	1	Malformation	1
Casualties	6	Malformation of heart	1
Casualties by fall	1	Old age	5
Casualties, run over	4	Premature birth	10
Cyanosis	2	Suffocation, accidental	1
Delirium tremens	3	Suicide by hanging	1
Drowned	4		—
Total			39

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Aug. 7, 1865:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	93
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	223
Nuisances abated, under notice	287
Sinks and water closets cleaned	281
Loads of night soil removed from the city limits	983
Dead horses removed from the city limits	125
Dead cows removed from the city limits	2
Dead goats removed from the city limits	7
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	12
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	356
Number of barrels of offal	5,867
Unsound beef seized, lbs	1,300
Unsound mutton seized, lbs	1,100

The Late Fire in Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 7.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By your paper to-day you say I had an insurance of $1,500 on my property. Such is not the fact. The collection of ancient relics, dresses, furniture, &c., have cost me many thousand dollars, besides fifteen years of research. These together with many pictures, including my large national picture of the battle of Gettysburgh, unfinished, are all totally destroyed and no insurance. By letting the public know the facts, you will confer a large personal favor on (for the present) a ruined man. Yours, very respectfully,

M. NEHLIG.

A Reminder for the Street-Cleaning Contractors.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to inquire, through your columns, if there is any insuperable obstacle to the sweeping of the triangle formed by the intersection of Broadway and Sixth-avenue at Thirty-second-street? Please, remind the "contractors" that this spot has not been swept for three months and upward.

B. FRANKLIN, JR.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE COURTS.—At Jefferson Market, Mr. EDMUND M. APPERSON, of Memphis, a boarder at the St. Nicholas Hotel, appeared before Justice LEDWITH and preferred complaint against FRANCIS HURNEY, of No. 134 Laurens-street, a bell-boy at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. APPERSON alleges that he gave HURNEY his pantaloons to brush, and that, under pretence of going for a broom, HURNEY went out, taking the pantaloons with him. When the bell-boy—who, by the way, is a boy of 23 years—returned, Mr. APPERSON observed that the pockets had been unbuttoned, and on searching them, he discovered the theft of $70 therefrom; and as the money must have been taken from the pockets, which were buttoned when intrusted to HURNEY, Mr. APPERSON demanded it, and assured HURNEY that if he would deliver, nothing should be said. Whereupon the bell-boy went to the entry and presently returned with $20 only, which he claimed to have found on the floor. Mr. APPERSON then took the boy to the office and surrendered him to Policeman ROGERS, the officer detailed at the St. Nicholas, and the prisoner, on appearing before Justice LEDWITH, said that while he was brushing the clothing a roll of bills fell from the pockets, and that he restored the same thereto; that he found the $20 on the floor where the roll had fallen, but that he knew nothing of the $50 additional which Mr. APPERSON has lost; but the Justice, regarding this story as highly improbable, required the accused to find bail in $1,500 to appear before the Court of General Sessions, to be tried for grand larceny, and the required bail was given by Mr. LUKE HESSIAN, of No. 154 Laurens-street....Mr. HENRY RIECHERS, of No. 196 Eighth-avenue, made affidavit against WILLIAM MCTAGGART, of Twentieth-street, near Seventh-avenue, and PATRICK HENRY MCGOWAN, of No. 158 West Twentieth-street, for entering his store and stealing $65 05 from the money-drawer. The prisoners, who are youths of 16, confessed, and in default of $500 bail each were committed.

STEAM FREIGHT AND PASSAGE BOAT DIRECT TO SAN FRANCISCO.—The new screw steamer *Montana*, Capt. J. R. KELLY, is now lying at Pier No. 36 East River, taking in cargo for San Francisco, California, direct, touching only at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso to land passengers. This vessel is, we believe, the first one put up at this port as a freight and passenger boat for a coasting voyage of nearly twenty thousand miles in length. Already a large number of passengers have been secured, who take this method of enjoying the delightful trip so seldom offered, of a voyage on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, a visit to Brazil, the view of the grand and sublime scenery in the Straits of Magellan, the southern extremity of this continent, and a passage along the northern shore of Terra del Fuego; a pleasant call on the west coast of South America. From Valparaiso the steamer will steam direct to San Francisco, where she will be put on a line to Oregon. Another vessel of the same dimensions is in process of construction for the same end. The *Montana* is a first-class steamer, of 1,003 tons register, and of the following dimensions: Length, 212 feet; beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet. She was built at Bath, Me., and owned by G. F. PATTON of that place. She is neatly fitted up, and has eleven first-class state-rooms in the main cabin and twenty-four in the second cabin. Her machinery was built by G. W. PATTON, of Bath. She has one direct-acting engine, with a 40-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke of piston. She has one tubular main boiler, and is capable of making 11 knots per hour. It is expected that she will make the run to San Francisco in about 65 steaming days. It is understood that several first-class steamers are soon to be constructed on the Atlantic coast for the coasting trade of California and Oregon.

FEROCIOUS ASSAULT BY A HACK DRIVER.—JOHN GORDON, a returned soldier, complained at the Mayor's office yesterday morning that on Sunday last he engaged a man named CASSEDY, who drives coach No. 302, owned by M. L. PHILLIPS, to convey him from Cortlandt-street to the corner of Sixth-street and the Bowery. CASSEDY told GORDON to pay a man who was on the box with him $9 70 as his fare. GORDON declined, and appealed to a policeman who was standing by. The officer told him to pay $3, which he did. As soon as the officer's back was turned the man jumped off the box, and, striking GORDON in the face, knocked him down and threated to shoot him. The officer turning round CASSEDY and the man jumped on the coach and drove off. Mr. PHILLIPS was sent for and compelled to refund the $3 received by CASSEDY. Mr. MORTON, the Marshal, also told him that unless he employed a better class of men as drivers his license would be revoked. The license of CASSEDY was revoked, and a warrant for the arrest of himself and his associate has been issued by Judge HOGAN.

A CLERGYMAN ROBBED.—About 10 o'clock, on Saturday night, Rev. W. B. LEE, Pastor of the Genevan Presbyterian Church, Gates-avenue, Brooklyn, was returning home, and, to shorten distance, he cut through Beekman-street. When near William-street, and within sight and hearing of the Second Precinct Station-house, he was suddenly attacked by several ruffians, seized by the throat and thrown violently to the ground. Some held and gagged him, while the others proceeded to rob him of his valuables. He thus lost a gold watch, and a pocket-book containing nearly $50. The ruffians even went so far as to cut the gold studs from his shirt, and wrenched a gold ring from his finger. After obtaining all the booty they could, the robbers gave him a toss, and made good their flight. Mr. LEE immediately repaired to the Second Precinct Station-house, and made known his loss, but the birds had flown.

RETURNED SOLDIER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—PATRICK BURNS, of No. 254 East Eighteenth-street, a returned soldier, having on Sunday afternoon found his child dead and his wife drunk by the side of the corpse, and having no hope of reclaiming his spouse from the life of drunkenness and abandonment into which she sank during his term of service, resolved upon self-destruction, and with this view purchased at a druggist's in First-avenue half an ounce of sugar-of-lead, which he procured by pretending that he wanted it for use in killing vermin. He swallowed the dose, but as it failed of the effect which he intended, he purchased another like quantity at another drug-store, and took this also. He was found in First-avenue, suffering from the poison, and Policeman BRODERICK, of the Eighteenth Ward, took him to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

PERSONAL.—A. J. RITCHIE, editor and proprietor of the Halifax (N. S.) *Sun & Advertiser*, is in this city sojourning for a few days. Our Consul, Mr. JACKSON, at Halifax, indorses Mr. RITCHIE as a "gentleman who has suffered severely in Halifax for his constant, unwavering, fearless and consistent advocacy of the Union cause during the past four years, in a city filled with the bitterest Secessionists, and still more bitter rebel sympathizers and blockade runners." It is contemplated by many Union friends in New York to present Mr. RITCHIE with some substantial token of their high appreciation of his services in the cause of the Union, in order to continue the newspaper of which he is proprietor on a footing commensurate with its merits.

THE ARROW EXPLOSION.—The police theory of loss of life by the boiler-flue explosion on board the steamboat *Arrow* on Saturday evening last, based upon the number of hats that were found and taken to one of the station-houses on the west side, seems to be nearer the fact than many persons at first supposed. One passenger who was on board says that he saw four persons sink before the boat landed at Thirtieth-street. Among those that were seen to leap from the boat was Miss M. E. ERICKSON, of No. 239 West Thirtieth-street. Her widowed mother will be thankful for any information and pay a reward for the recovery of the body.

EXTENSION OF THE TRACK OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On Saturday night the Hudson River Railroad Company put a large number of men at work in Warren-street, laying a track from the terminus of their city railroad, corner of Chambers and Hudson streets, to Broadway. The men were kept at work all day on Sunday, and succeeded in so far completing the work that the cars were yesterday running on the extension.

OUTRAGE ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.—Officer RICHARD FIELD apprehended WM. KORTRIGHT, a colored cook employed on board the steamboat *Plymouth Rock*, and the prisoner was sent to New-London to be tried for an outrage which he is alleged to have committed upon Miss MARY CROKER, on the 1st instant, while the boat lay at her pier in New-London.

FOUND DROWNED.—The nude body of a young man of about 25 was found, yesterday, floating in the dock at Pier No. 1 North River, and an inquest was held thereon by Coroner WILDEY. Deceased was stout, of about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had brown hair. The body had been about two days in the water.

LOST BY A FIREMAN.—A valuable amethyst was lost by one of the firemen at the Broadway fire, on Saturday evening. The stone is of large size, with the letter "G" in diamonds, A liberal reward can be obtained by leaving the stone with Capt. CAFFREY, Fifteenth Precinct.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday morning, his Honor the Recorder occupying the bench, and District-Attorney Hall appearing as prosecutor on the part of the people.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as grand jurors:

William J. Staples, foreman; Benjamin Bloomingdale, Benjamin Bennett, William D. Booth, Andrew Clark, Leopold Eidlitz, Spencer K. Green, William B. Hook, William Mannheim, William Powell, Henry E. Quinan, Anthony D. Richmond, Lambert A. Laydan, David M. Turnure, Abel Underhill, Cornelius Van Horne, John F. Zebley.

His Honor, in delivering the charge, said the calendar for the term is large, there being between two and three hundred persons in the city prisons, and most of them must necessarily have their cases submitted to the grand jury before action upon them could be taken by any court. Much attention had been given to what is called the great increase of crime in the country. He saw a statement that in the last three months over twenty thousand persons had been arrested in the City of New-York. It was not worth while for the community to become over-excited, there was no occasion for alarm, for if they would pass by the Police Courts and observe those who are arrested, they would see that they are not the worst class of persons, but mostly vagrants, drunkards, &c., who were locked up at night, sent to the Island and then returned, thus getting the name of "revolvers."

The daily papers showed that the greatest crimes which seem to indicate that their perpetrators were little less than fiends are committed in the rural districts. It was a long time since any crime had been committed in this city attended with any great degree of atrocity; but the terrible enormities where children murder their parents and fiends in human shape murder little children are perpetrated outside of this city, in towns and villages which boast a peculiar degree of virtue and a greater amount of intelligence than can be found in the community in which we live. The public officers in the city, so far as his observation had gone, had devoted themselves with great assiduity to their duties, and the man who lends his aid to attacks upon them, whether in police courts or other tribunals, does no good to society, but great injustice to them. His Honor then called their attention specially to certain statutes providing for the punishment of particular offences, and remarked that if they would meet early and sit until the business of the day was disposed of, he would be enabled to discharge them on Friday.

HELPING HIMSELF TO A WATCH.

Alexander Graham was tried on an indictment of larceny from the person, for stealing a watch from Edward Morris.

Complainant testified that on the day of the occurrence he was standing in the Park, and casually discovered that his watch-chain was hanging down, and directly afterward that his watch was missing; saw the prisoner a short distance off; suspected him of taking it; had him arrested, and at the station-house saw the watch taken from his boot.

Cross-examined.—Could not say the watch was stolen, but could swear that it dropped from the prisoner's person.

Officer Parret testified that at the instance of the complainant he arrested the prisoner, and at the station-house found the watch in his boot.

His Honor charged that it was a clear case of petty larceny from the person, and in accordance therewith the jury found a verdict of guilty.

Ex-Judge Stewart, counsel for the prisoner, moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground that there was no such statutory offence as petty larceny from the person.

The District-Attorney cited the case of the People *vs.* Sarah Williams, in which the Court of Appeals held adversely to the point raised, which was so ruled by the Court, and the prisoner sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

John H. Fiele, *alias* Jas. K. Thomas, *alias* Rev. J. C. Walton charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison three years.

Domingo Parody charged with feloniously assaulting H[...]rick Hays with a knife on the 10th of April, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Elizabeth Taylor charged with taking a pocket-book from William Alschwee, on the 5th of July, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 7, 1865.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '67	117½	600 Reading R	105½
8,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅞	1600 do	105¾
123,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C.	105⅞	200 do	105⅝
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104½	500 do......2d call	105¾
		1000 do..........b10	105¾
25,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99¼	50 Mich. Cen. R	108
		400 Mich. S.&N. I.R	65¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	97⅝	500 do	65⅝
		200 Ill. Cen. R	125
6,000 Tenn. 6s	72	400 Cleve. & Pitts	69½
5,000 North Car. 6s	76	200 do......2d call	69⅜
4,000 Missouri 6s	71¼	6 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	130
20,000 O. & M. Cer	24⅞	200 Chi. & N. W	27¾
1,000 Erie 5th M	96	200 do......2d call	27½
2,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1st M	93	300 Chic. & N.W. Pr	62¼
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st	95	800 do	62⅛
1,000 Amer. Gold	144⅛	500 do..........s15	62
10,000 do	144⅛	200 do..........s10	62
50 Quick. Min. Co	56⅛	200 do	62
40 Del. & H. C. Co	135	200 Cleve. & Tol	102
200 Brunswick Land	11¾	300 Chic. & R. I. R	108
25 N. Y. Cen	93¼	200 do	107⅞
200 do	92½	300 do	107¾
600 Erie Railway...x-d	83½	50 Mil. & P. du C. 1st Pr.	92
1500 do	83¼	10 P., Ft. W. & C	97½
100 Chi. & Alt. Pref	104	400 do	97
100 Joliet & Chi. R	90	50 do......2d call	97½

SECOND BOARD.

$56,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106¾	400 Reading R......s10	106⅛
75,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106	400 do	106
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104¾	800 do	106¼
		100 Mich. S. & N. I	65⅞
50,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	97	50 Ill. Cen. R	125½
4,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99¼	100 do	125
		100 Chic. & N. W	27¾
10,000 do	99⅜	400 Chic. & N.W.Pr	62¾
3,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Third Series	99⅜	100 do	62⅜
		200 do..........b10	62⅞
1,000 Mo. State 6s	72	100 do..........b10	62¾
200 Cum. Coal Pr	42½	200 do......2d call	62¾
100 Bruns. L. Co	11⅛	500 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	97⅝
600 Erie R........x-d	84¼	100 Chi. & Alt. R	101
100 Hud. Riv. R..2d call	112		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

1000 Erie Railway..x-d	83¼	300 N. Y. Cen. R......s3	92⅛
500 do..........s3	83⅛	300 Mich. S. & N. I	65⅛
300 Hudson Riv. R	111½	100 do..........s3	65¼
1500 Reading R	105½	100 do..........s10	65⅜
200 do..........s3	106½	300 do	65½
200 do..........s10	105⅔	800 Cleve. & Pitts	69½
200 do..........c	105⅝	100 do..........s10	69½
200 do	105⅝	1500 do..........s3	69½
200 do..........s3	105⅝	1000 do..........s3	69½
500 do..........s3	105⅓	200 Chic. & R. I......s15	107¾
900 do	105⅓	600 do..........b3	108
500 do	105⅛	600 Chi. & N. W......b30	28
200 Ch. & N. W. Pr..s3	61⅞	100 do..........b15	28
500 do	62	200 do..........b3	28
200 do..........c	62	200 Cum. Coal Co....b3	42⅝
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C	97⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Mich. S. & N. I	66⅛	300 McGr & W. R. s30	15¼
200 do	66⅜	200 Chic. & N. W. Pr	62¼
300 Cleve. & Pitts	70	100 do..........b30	63
500 do..........s60	69¾	100 do	62⅞
500 do..........s10	70	100 do..........b3	63
200 Chic. & N. W	28¼	100 do	63
200 do..........b3	28¼	500 do..........b30	63¼

MONDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of New-York, now in the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 5, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Decrease in Loans	$3,239,173
Decrease in Specie	1,372,775
Decrease in Deposits	8,518,997
Decrease in Legal-Tender	3,394,809

	Aug. 4, 1864.	Aug. 5, 1865.	July 29, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$9,535,665	$10,435,665
National	——	67,847,700	66,947,700
Total in C. H.	$69,927,725	$77,383,365	$77,383,365
Loans	185,563,507	219,102,793	222,341,966
Specie	21,159,518	19,400,380	20,773,155
Deposits	153,279,263	178,247,674	186,766,671
Legal-Tender	——	43,561,973	46,956,782
In Sub-Treas'y	19,046,587	60,940,687	60,489,802

The Bank movement is reduced on the present return about eight millions and a half since last Monday on the Deposit average. This curtailment is accounted for by the loss of three and a quarter millions on Loans and Discounts; one and a half millions Gold paid out; three and a half millions Legal Tender paid out, and the small remainder in ordinary Currency paid out. What is lost on the Gold average is gained at the Treasury Office; the loss in Legal Tender money has probably gone into the country, though it is possible that a portion of the sum has found its way into the Treasury Office.

On the present return the Capitals of the old Fulton Bank, $600,000, and of the well-known and extra-conservative Chemical Bank, $300,000, are transferred from the Local to the National System. These changes have only $9,535,665 Local Capital outside the National System, and this sum will soon be further reduced by the transfer of the People's Bank and Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and perhaps one or two others.

The probable state of the Bank return was discussed early to-day on the Street and at the Stock Exchange, and the heavy decrease of deposits, without the proper explanations of the opposite side of the account, was used against the Railway market to the extent of 1@1½ ℔ cent. as compared with Saturday's sales. But the effect on the Money market was rather to steady the rates of interest, and there was really less talk of pressure from borrowers than at the close of last week. The rate to the Brokers on demand loan is 7 ℔ cent., on which terms the supply from lenders is not difficult.

In the afternoon the reports from the Money Market were of an easier supply at 7 ℔ cent. than on Saturday. The demand on the market to carry stocks was comparatively moderate. The gold speculators continue to borrow 7 ℔ cent. and a commission to the lender, and this is really the only pressure upon the market. That it will continue for some time longer is quite certain, if the gold ring mean to fight the government until an export demand can be brought to their relief. Even then it will be questionable as to whether the Treasury Office or the speculators on the rise in gold will be first in the market to supply such a demand, even though it should amount to $2,500,000 per week. The Secretary has the control of sixty millions of gold, over and above his wants to pay gold interest in the first quarter of the new fiscal year, and of this very large surplus the sales in the open market thus far have been quite inconsiderable. He entered the fiscal year:

July 1, 1865, gold on hand	$35,000,000
September 30, 1865, Customs in gold	38,000,000
Together	$73,000,000
July and September, gold interest	13,000,000
Gold surplus available to Sept. 30	$60,000,000

The price of Gold opened at 144 ℔ cent. this morning on the rather firmer look of Foreign Exchange and the lower quotation by yesterday's steamers of U. S. 5-20s in London. But the quotation subsequently returned to 143⅝@143½ ℔ cent., and finally left off 143¾ ℔ cent. The Government 5-20s on the decline of 1 ℔ cent. in London fell off only ¼@½ ℔ cent. here. The Bonds of the original issue are not superabundant on this market, and the comparative firmness of the quotation to-day is not surprising in view of this fact. The other Gold-bearing Stocks were steady.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the general quotations were as follows, as compared with Saturday afternoon. The market is firm at nearly all points, and there was much less anxiety to press sales on the calculation of lower figures through the week than on the opening of business this morning.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref	62⅛	63⅛
U. S. 5-20s	106⅛	106	Rock Island	108⅛	107⅞
N. Y. Central	92½	92⅝	Fort Wayne	97¼	97⅜
Erie	85*	84½	Cumb'land Coal	42½	42¼
Hudson	112¼	112	Quicksilver	57	56½
Reading	106¾	106⅛	Mariposa	12¼	12½
Mich. Southern	66	66½	Canton	39	39
Illinois Central	126	125½	Atlantic Mail	156	156
Mich Central	108	108	Brunswick	11⅛	11⅛
Pittsburgh	70⅛	70⅛	Ohio Certificates	24¾	24¾
Northwest	28	28⅛	American Gold	143⅝	143¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112⅛	Metropolitan	114
Union	117	Nassau	108
Tradesmen's	126	Shoe and Leather	102½
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	106
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Continental	93
Commerce	104	Import's' & Traders	103
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Manf. & Merchants'	100
American Exchange	116	Central National	104½
Chatham	125	Fourth National	100½
Bank of N. America	107	Ninth National	101
Hanover	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	86	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	103½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	87	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Galena & Chi. ex	101
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	101
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	104
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102½
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st, M '77	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	94
Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '69	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	87
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds S. F., '85	102	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	69
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	101	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	35
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	110	Chi. & Alt. S. F	95
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	108	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	96
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	90	Chi. & Alton Income	87
Mich. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 ℔c.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	71
Alton & T. H. 2ds Pref.	71	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc	70	Mil. & St. Paul Incomes.	65
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98	Chi. & Mill. 1st M	80

The half yearly Dividend of the New-York Fire Insurance Company is Six ℔ cent.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,808,255 83; including for Customs, $321,000; on account of Loan, $117,000; payments, $2,292,767 81; balance, $60,456,677 50.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The following correspondence is self-explanatory, and, just now, of importance:

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Since leaving New-York several weeks ago, I have been informed that some persons there have not returned *stock dividends* as part of their incomes for the last year, which information is confirmed by noticing in the published list of incomes that several are much less than I supposed, from what I *knew* of their affairs, and in some of these cases I *know* the parties had very large dividends in stock.

Whether such dividends are by law subject to taxation I do not judge for others, but if they are not I made an erroneous report, for it contained $20,000 of income received in stock at par, worth in the market when issued over 200.

TREASURY DEP'T, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1865.

SIR: Herewith inclosed I send you a copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary, calling his attention to what the writer believes to be a general omission to return stock dividends.

This office has uniformly held such dividends liable to taxation in estimating gains, profits and income. You are requested to call the attention of the assessors of New-York and Brooklyn to this subject, and to take such other action as in your judgment is necessary, in order to secure the duties accruing from this source. Very respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM ORTON, Commissioner.

A. N. LEWIS, Revenue Agent, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

☞ EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:
To correct any erroneous impressions which may have arisen from some of the published accounts of the late incendiary fire and contemplated burglary at our premises No. 650 Broadway, we would state that our securities are kept in one of HERRING & CO.'s best burglar-proof safes, placed within a fire and burglar-proof vault of VALENTINE & BUTLER's celebrated manufacture, supported on a foundation of solid masonry. These, with the additional safeguard of a night watchman in the bank, secure us against loss by either fire or burglary.
C. E. ROBINSON, President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

☞ FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 56 bbls. Ashes, 3,300 bbls. Flour, 360 bbls. and 713 bags Corn Meal, 93,802 bushels Wheat, 50,238 bushels Corn, 22,738 bushels Oats, 625 bushels Malt, 685 pkgs. Provisions and 135 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet at former prices. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 18c.@21c.; Laguayra at 19c.@21c.; St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℔ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at drooping prices. Middlings, 46c.@47c. ℔ lb. closing heavily.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in limited request, though quoted down 10c. @15c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 8,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 60@$6 25; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 30@$6 75, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, (which continue very scarce,) at $7 70@$8 00 ℔ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 60	@$6 25
Extra State	6 30	@ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 35	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 70	@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 10	@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	6 80	@ 9 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 10	@11 50

Southern Flour continues dull and drooping. Sales since our last, 500 bbls., at $7 60@$8 80 for poor to good, and $8 85@$12 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and cheaper. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $6 40@$9 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $5 50 @$6 10 ℔ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand, at $4 85@$4 90 for Jersey, and $5 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more active, at a further reduction of 2c. ℔ bushel. Sales 80,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $1 89@$2, the latter for chaice to arrive; new Red Western at $1 80; Amber Spring at $1 40@$1 42½; Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $1 37@$1 41 ℔ bushel. Corn is more active and firmer. Sales 70,000 bushels at 85c.@86c. for unsound, and 86c.@88c. for sound mixed Western. Western Oats have been in demand at 60c.@60½c. ℔ bushel. Rye 98c.@$1 10; sales 5,000 bushels.

HAY—Is in fair demand at 95c.@$1 15 for old, and 80c.@95c. for new, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request and buoyant, at 15c.@45c. for inferior to fancy ℔ lb.

LIME—Has been in moderate demand at unaltered figures.

MOLASSES—Is quiet at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inquired for and held firmly, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 40@$1 45 ℔ gallon, and Resin at $6 25@ $17 50 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in request at uniform quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; bleached do. at $1 40@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Linseed at $1 18@$1 20; Red Oil at 90c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request at 32½c. @33c. for Crude; 52c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@72c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, opening rather buoyantly, but closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $35@$35 37½, closing at $35 for New Mess; $29@$30 for 1863-4 Mess; $27@$27 50 for prime Mess; $24@$24 50 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@23½c. for Hams. Sales equal to 300 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal. Lard is inactive and heavy. Sales 600 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@ 24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales, 550 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet but firm. Butter continues in fair demand at 30c.@35c. for poor to good, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 21c.@29c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9c. @15½c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb	35	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	35	@38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	31	@32
Welch tubs—first quality	32	@33
Welch tubs—second quality	30	@31
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	33	@34
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	31	@32
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	27	@29
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	24	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@16
Western—light colored	22	@24
Western—common	20	@21

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15¼	@15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14½	@15
Farm Dairies—first quality	14	@14½
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	9	@11

SUGARS—Are in demand at former prices. Sales since our last, 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@14½c.; and 280 boxes Havana, at 12½c.@15½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet at 14½c.@19½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 125,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at $2 19@$2 20 ℔ gallon. Sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 150 hhds. Tobacco, at 17s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. For London, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d. For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, with grain, at 14s. 3d. ℔ qr. For Antwerp, a Dutch brig, with Petroleum, at 6s. 3d.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have commenced opening
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS.
NEW STYLES OF FANCY SILKS,
comprising the
LATEST NOVELTIES OF PARIS AND LYONS
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
IN NEW COLORS,
BLACK GRO DE RHINE AND BLACK AND COLORED TAFFETAS, OF ALL WIDTHS,
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
Plain Centre and Striped.
SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS,
Long and Square.
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS AND RUGS.
LINEN GOODS,
consisting of
BLEACHED AND BROWN DAMASK,
RED-END DIAPERS,
SHIRTINGS, HUCKS,
TWILLED TOWELINGS and NAPKINS.
BORDERED DUCKS,
CREAM CANVAS,
BROWN CANVAS,
BURLAPS, HOLLANDS,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
SPANISH LINENS,
MANTLE LINENS,
RAVEN'S DUCK,
which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS and READE STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER TO WHOLESALE BUYERS
a full assortment of
WITNEY, GLENDALE AND ONECO BLANKETS,
(Union and all wool,)
THE
CELEBRATED ROB ROY FLANNELS,
and all desirable makes of
PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS.
All favorite brands of
COTTON SHIRTING AND SHEETINGS,
DRILLS, TICKS,
DENIMS, STRIPES,
CHECKS, COTTONADES, &c.
All well-known brands of
DOMESTIC PRINTS.
ALSO,
a large and well-selected stock of
BROADCLOTHS,
COATINGS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c.,
suitable for clothiers' and fashionable tailors' trade, which will be sold at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOT WEATHER
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Fine French, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Organdies and Lawns, reduced 20c. to 40c. a yard, to close out stock.
Mozambiques, Grenadines, Bareges, Tissues and Poplins reduced 15c. to 50c. a yard, to close out.
ALSO,
Great bargains in black and white Check Poplins.
ALSO,
A job lot of Dress Goods at 20c. to 25c. a yard.
ALSO,
Black and white striped Cambric Balmorals, Scolloped and Embroidered, just received per steamer *Persia*, at $3, $3 50.
ALSO,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
We shall close out this week the entire balance of our SUMMER STOCK of these goods at a great sacrifice, to which we invite the special attention of our numerous customers.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.
On MONDAY, AUG. 7,
WE WILL OPEN
10 BALES AND CASES OF BLANKETS,
a portion of which are soiled and damaged,
Just purchased at a "Great Bargain,"
and which we will offer as low as $6 per pair,
Also,
DAMAGED QUILTS and COUNTERPANES,
Also,
Damaged Jaconet and Swiss Muslins.
The above bargains are worthy the special attention of housekeepers.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 272 and 274 Bowery,

R. H. MACY.
HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, Mitts and Underwear, Linen Camb. Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c.
Fancy Goods and Notions.
Full stock Gents' Furnishing Goods.
N. B.—Always a full assortment of best quality FRENCH KID GLOVES, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo[rk]

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability.
Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS AND MELODEONS, with improvements rendering them superior to all others. Also, pianos at bargains.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

S. J. CHAMBERS' FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—Warranted in every respect.
No. 739 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY. Piano Fortes at wholesale and retail. Pianos very low for cash.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO SING IN SOME church, soprano, by a lady of respectability and great experience in church music in Boston and other cities. Address Mrs. E. W. M., care S. C. Coe, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYSIOLOGICAL and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1,894, dated July 18, 1865, for $2,000, issued and payable to order of Ferdinand Goldstein, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldstein and F. H. Gersenheimer. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate, payment of same having been stopped and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

$100 REWARD.—LOST ON THURSDAY night, in a stage, a gold, open faced WATCH, white dial; maker's name, James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London. Please return the same to Messrs. HAMMOND & CO., No. 41 William-st., who will pay the above reward without asking any questions, or to No. 107 East 18th-st., to the lady of the house.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, JULY 31, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT; ears cut, small white spot on the breast, a scar on the forehead over the right eye, partly covered with hair. Any person that will return her to J. H. BATES, No. 54 East 125th-st., or at the brewery on 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts., will receive the above reward.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES, FOR boys and girls; chairs on wheels, for invalids; childs' carriages, various prices; self-operating swing, complete, at $15; child's swing, $5; strong wagons, for boys, $3 to $5. S. W. SMITH, 90 William-st., near Maiden-lane.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year..... 5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—MIDNIGHT ASSAULT—LOVE AMONG THE BONNETS.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY—PICCOLINO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A returned soldier was killed at Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday night, while heading a riotous crowd of young fellows who had undertaken to inflict summary punishment upon a negro who was living near that town, very peaceably, and minding his own business. His offence, as they deemed it, was in having a white wife, an Irish girl, who voluntarily married him, and with whom he had lived for a considerable period. This was thought by the assailants to be worthy of mob justice, and, after fortifying with the requisite liquor, they undertook to drag forth the parti-colored partners. But a little accident interfered; a wide-awake old negro woman, who was not afraid to defend her house, nor even afraid of handling a gun, confronted the mob at the door and advised them to desist, at the same time firing over their heads. They were only about fifteen to one, and after a little scare they concluded to go on with the job. So they threw stones at the house, and made various attempts to get in. The old black woman at last fired directly into the crowd, shooting the ringleader through the brain. He died immediately, and his brave companions retired, giving up the job as a bad speculation. The negroes were taken into custody without resistance, and all parties were examined by the Coroner's Jury. The case was plain, it would seem, the jury found a verdict of justifiable homicide, and ordered the discharge of the prisoners, but not the retention of the young fellows who tesified that they were of the party, and went on purpose to play the mischief with the darkeys. All was now over, but there seems to have been an amusing episode in the form of a volunteer address to the chief negro by one of the jurors, speaking, of course, for himself only. The spirit of his address was this: You have done just right; the law is all on your side; we must all justify and protect you; there is nothing we can get hold of against you, but, if I were you I would leave here; of course, you have a right to remain, but you are unpleasant, and our feelings ought to take precedence of your legal rights; in fact, you have no right to be a negro, or else your wife has no right to be a white woman—or the other way—or, or —well, at any rate, I should prefer that, since you are a nuisance, you should get out; you may go where you please, of course; and if any other neighborhood objects to you, why, keep going—in short, a nigger has no right to a home anywhere if his white fellow-citizens don't like to have him anywhere. I know this is all in the face of law, and justice and humanity; but—that's my opinion, and you get it (in Connecticut, too) without charge.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes: "You can say to the refractory Bishops South, that the President has no idea of 'running the churches' in Dixie, and they can, therefore, go ahead and pray for whom they please. The feeling toward the Northern churches remains pretty much as it did before the war, and though conventions are to be held for the purpose of considering the 'state of the Church,' it is not believed that there will be any change from the relations at present existng. In some sections it is expected that churches taken by military consent, and occupied by Northern ministers, will have to be given up, but in that event, I hear, it is proposed to build others, provided the needful can be raised for the purpose. If the movement is successful, the North and the South will both have their houses of worship in the sunny South, and that, too, without any recognized union or fellowship existing between them."

The correspondent of the St. Paul *Press*, with Gen. SULLY, writes from Fort Rice, on the Upper Missouri, July 14, stating that the expedition had arrived there the previous day. Gen. SULLY was endeavoring to make a treaty of peace, and the Indians were flocking in in large numbers, to hold a council with him. As usual, the Chiefs and old warriors are for peace, but the young men go for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The correspondent says the American Fur Company are endeavoring to defeat the treaty, and through their agents have prevented some of the bands from coming in.

Among current telegraphic rumors from Montreal are these: "JOHN SURRATT has been in Canada for a long time, and is now secreted in or near the city. It is believed here by many, that the secession sympathizers who were highly offended with the execution of his mother, are harboring him. Several Canadian detectives are on the alert for him, in hopes of securing the reward offered. GEORGE SANDERS was taken home in a state of intoxication from the St. Lawrence Hotel, to his residence, near McGill College. Rumor says that BEVERLY TUCKER is preparing to leave here, owing to lack of funds."

A dispatch from Newport, Vt., says: "There is now here, recruiting his exhausted energies at Owl's Head, a returned Andersonville prisoner, whose testimony the government should secure on the Wertz trial. During long months of terrible confinement at Andersonville, he came frequently in contact with Capt. WERTZ, and will testify that he heard him say several times, when remonstrated with for his treatment of the prisoners, that he was acting in accordance with President DAVIS' orders. His name is BURBANK."

It is reported from Washington that the Department of State has received information to the effect that orders have been issued by the French commander in Mexico for the restoration to the United States of the property of the late rebel government, which was taken into that country on the occasion of the evacuation of Brownsville.

The race at Saratoga, yesterday, for three year old horses was won by *Maiden*. *Oleata* was second. The others were well up. The contest was a severe one. Time 3 minutes, 18½ seconds. The second race, two miles heats, was won by the Lexington colt *Arcola*. Time—first heat, 3 minutes, 49¼ seconds; second heat 3 minutes 41½ seconds.

With reference to the loss of the steamship *Glasgow* by fire, we have authority to state that no smoking is ever allowed in any part of the vessels of the Inman Line, where it would be possible for the passengers or men employed in loading the vessel to set fire to the cargo.

Gen. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., has returned from Fortress Monroe, whither he was several days ago ordered, it is understood on business with reference to JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ETTRICK'S cotton factory, at Petersburgh, Va., was destroyed by fire last Thursday. Loss, $200,000, which is insured for $50,000. Three hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the fire.

During the prevalence of the storm at Washington on Sunday afternoon, a mounted soldier, who was on guard near Fort Lincoln, was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning.

It is rumored that a person who could have given important evidence in regard to the murder of the JOYCE children left the country some weeks ago.

A man named MUDDLE, about 60 years old, committed suicide on Sunday, at his residence, in Albany. He was discovered hanging by a bed cord to the hall-banister.

We learn by the way of Galveston that yellow fever prevails extensively at Havana, and that there is an unusually large proportion of deaths.

Secretary SEWARD and Attorney-General SPEED have returned to Washington from their sojourn at Cape May much improved in health.

The telegraph tells us that a young man named IRWIN, at Deertown, Ohio, on Saturday last, murdered his father and mother.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Damascus* at Father Point yesterday brings one day's later news from Europe. Political intelligence is unimportant. The progress of the *Great Eastern* up to the 28th ult. was satisfactory, and promised well for the success of the undertaking. About 500 miles of the cable had been paid out, and the signals were good and the weather fine. Five-twenties were quoted at 69 to 70.

LOCAL NEWS.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 632—113 men, 88 women, 237 boys, and 194 girls—an increase of 37 upon the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 43, as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased 400 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Cholera infantum, 127; consumption, 63; infantile convulsions, 56; infantile marasmus, 63; diarrhea, 27; inflammation of the lungs, 27; dysentery, 22; typhus fever, 11; whooping cough, 6; small-pox, 5.

The Board of Police Commissioners have adopted more stringent rules with regard to applications for membership of the force, and will henceforth require every applicant to show, by signature of five respectable citizens, such excellence of character as the board requre among members of the Metropolitan Police.

PATRICK BURNS, of No. 254 East Eighteenth-street, a returned soldier, having found his child dead and his wife drunk by its side, and having, moreover, no hope of reclaiming his spouse from drunkenness and abandonment, attempted to commit suicide, on Sunday, by taking sugar of lead.

Owing to the inefficiency or indifference of the Metropolitan Police of Washington, which is maintained at a large expense, there is but little protection at night to human life; garroting and robbery being of frequent occurrence.

At the Live Stock Market yesterday the supplies of most kinds of animals were lighter and the quality inferior to that at the previous market. Beef cattle sold at 15c.@17c. ₩ lb. net weight, for fair to very good qualities; 13c.@14c. for common, and 11c.@12c. for poor. Sales averaged about ½c. @ lb. above our quotations last week. The advance is principally on good cattle. Veal calves sell about 1c. ₩ lb. higher. Sheep are advanced about ½c. ₩ lb. Other animals unchanged in prices.

The Stock Brokers were readily supplied with Money, yesterday, at 7 per cent. The market for Stocks opened lower, on the Bank Statement, but recovered in the afternoon. Gold about same as on Saturday. Exchange on London, 108½@108¾ for Gold.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise yesterday were on a very moderate scale, at irregular and generally declining prices.

The Cable—Our Interest in Ocean Telegraph Lines.

It is difficult to say, whether the success or failure of the Atlantic Telegraph would furnish the greater stimulus to a new enterprise, established on a broader foundation, and appealing more directly to the sympathy and the support of other nations beside that which ranks as the pioneer in this undertaking. Every one who wishes well to the progress of industrial science, to the success of honorable enterprise, to improved facilities of intercourse between the leading communities of the world, must be prepared to bid a cordial God-speed to the first Atlantic Telegraph Company. If the great cable meets the expectations formed of it, we shall find it an auxilary of commerce and an agent of peace. But it is important, withal, that we should remember that its international character is determined by sufferance, instead of being established by treaty. Essentially, it is a British enterprise, beginning and ending on British territory. Our interest in it is great and direct. So also is our interest in the splendid fleets of German, French, English and Scotch steamships that keep the Atlantic Ferry running. In these enterprises we are not only interested, but they are most deeply interested in us. We give them all the commercial value they possess. We fill their holds with freight, and their cabins with passengers, going East and coming West. They are American in everything but *ownership*—a state of things which, however little consoling to our mercantile spirit and our national pretensions, is accepted uncomplainingly—for a time at least—as a great public advantage.

The same liberal estimate will be placed by our people upon the benefits which we shall derive from the transmission of telegraphic intelligence from one British island to another British island. That intelligence can find a market at the western end of the line only after it has been forwarded here. In like manner, all or nearly all the valuable intelligence delivered at the eastern terminus of the cable will come from here. So that, if we are to be dependent upon a line which is essentially foreign property, we have the satisfaction of thinking that but for us it would not be worth any one's while to build such a line at all. The Newfoundland fishermen, or for that matter the New-Brunswick and Canada lumbermen, can derive all the benefits that they need seek from the purchase of the news *second-hand* in our market. So that, even if they were *able* to support such a line as an extra-provincial luxury, they have little interest in doing so when the bulk of the news will come to the New-York wholesale market, just as the bulk of nearly everything else that Europe can spare comes; to be distributed *hence* all over the continent to suit small dealers.

Our relation, then, to the telegraph and its owners is seen to be rather a peculiar one. In a time of peace like the present, it need not work any less satisfactorily, or any more to our disadvantage, than do the fleets of foreign merchant steamers loading and unloading every day at our wharves. All the disability under which it places us resolves itself into a certain loss of that sort of credit which attaches to commercial enterprise. We *are served* instead of *serving ourselves*. We are already provided with the luxury of speedy ocean traveling accommodation, and *are to be* provided with the luxury of speedy ocean telegraphic accommodation, simply because we are able and willing to pay for both. And, as every one sees, it is well enough, so long as we are at peace with the world generally. The question is, how long can we afford to profit thus by foreign enterprise, even while we are allowed the honor of paying the highest current price for the use we make of it? Much of the energy, perseverance, labor and endurance which have been expended on this very enterprise are American, and might be traced back for a full decade to the efforts of a number of merchants of this city in 1854, to give form and practical shape to the "New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company." The strange thing, then, will be, if none of the same energy, enterprise and liberality can be utilized for the establishment of an ocean cable which should be thoroughly *inter*national in its character, which should have its neutrality determined by treaty, and which, above all else, should have its great western terminus in New-York. Such a line by way of the Azores, taking in St. George, Madeira, and terminating in the Eastern hemisphere, at Cape St. Vincent, would certainly present fewer natural difficulties in the way of construction than that between Valentia and Heart's Content. The longest stretch of submarine line would be something under one thousand miles; and a treaty with the Governments of Denmark and Portugal would be as little liable to rupture as any that probably could be formed with any other European Power.

Agricultural Machinery and Manures.

The manufacture of agricultural machinery was carried on largely in most of the free States, especially the West, when the rebellion broke out. During its early years, the business was unusually prosperous, mowing and reaping machines having been introduced almost everywhere, as wages arose through the scarcity of farm-laborers and the demand for their services in manufacturing establishments. In one sense, indeed, it may almost be said that these inventions fought the war, enabling the crops to be gathered at a minimum of outlay for human muscle.

The prices of these harvesters, and, indeed, most other agricultural machines, underwent little change until the month of January last, when a convention of inventors and manufacturers was held in Buffalo, and a new scale was adopted, as fixed by a committee, regardless of the inventors' or makers' prices. This appeared to be successful enough for a time; but the overthrow of the rebellion thwarted all these plans, and proved that a combination, as against the course of events, is powerless. Farmers at once got the idea into their heads that prices were destined to come down, and they refused to buy machines of any kind. Another convention was held at Cleveland, and prices were reduced. Merchants and manufacturers offered their wares at lower figures; but few could be caught even with baits which had been used in 1860. A machine which commanded nearly $200 in January, could scarcely find a purchaser at $117, when the season closed. Many articles have come down to the standard in operation before the war; and few sell at more than ten per cent. higher prices than they readily commanded in 1860. This unwillingness to purchase, at a time when farmers were disposing of their own products at war prices, is the more noticeable.

The principal establishments for agricultural machinery in this city "keep a stiff upper lip," and they will probably be all able to weather this calm, though losing pretty heavily; but it is evident that, in a business point of view, the expired portion of 1865 has not been favorable. There has also been a large falling off of orders at Chicago, Indianapolis, and other points in the West where this manufacture was carried on, partly because the people of Kentucky and other Border States sowed down unusually large portions of their lands in grass last Spring.

Like most other manufactures, that of agricultural machinery suffers from the Internal Revenue duties, which add largely to the prices and diminish profits. Thus, it is customary for the makers to have the hard-wood made use of, cut into shapes in the country and sent to town. On this process there is the usual tax of six per cent. Another of equal amount is imposed on the castings, or wrought iron and steel parts of the machines, after the metal has paid duty as pig or bar iron. Finally, a six per cent. levy is made upon the whole machine, to be paid in advance. These impositions amount to fifteen or twenty per cent. in the aggregate, so that with the taxation taken off, the purchaser gets his machine to-day fully as cheap as he could do before the war. Unless the revenue system be essentially modified, the prices of such implements must advance considerably next season.

In the manufacture of *fertilizers*, the consumption here is on the increase, though not nearly so much as in Southern New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, where the supplies are obtained from Philadelphia and Baltimore. The old Southern demand is returning very slowly, and promises to become larger than ever. The chartering of vessels to bring Peruvian guano, which was interrupted for three years, has been resumed. The demand for that brought from the guano islands by the New-York Guano Company, is largely increased, the imports having more than trebled the past four months.

The articles which properly come under the head of *manufactured* fertilizers, such as soluble Pacific guano, (a high grade of phosphatic guano, made soluble by sulphuric acid, and ammoniated with fish guano;) the Bruce fertilizer, (made by utilizing the city slaughter-house offal, giving it permanent value by the addition of foreign guano,) and the various superphosphates of other houses, are being produced in greater quantities to meet the increased demand.

The whole product of these manufactured articles last year was, however, only five thousand tons for this market, while in Philadelphia there were made and sold over thirty thousand tons of superphosphates, prepared for agricultural purposes, and in Baltimore very nearly or quite as much. The farmers in the country surrounding those cities have learned the value of good concentrated portable fertilizers, while nine-tenths of the trade of New-York in them was with the Southern States, and, of course, was broken up by the war.

The home consumption is gradually increasing, but the trade anticipates its greatest advantages from a return of the Southern demand. We are informed that some of the trade from Virginia and Georgia—the States which were formerly the largest consumers—are already buying moderately, and giving hope that the demand will presently exceed what it was before the war.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES.—The news by the *Damascus*, received by way of Father Point, shows a slight decline in Five-Twenties. The quotation given is 69 and 70. By the *City of Boston*, one day earlier, the quotation was 70 and 70¼.

Liberal Estimates.

An evening paper contains an article on "the national debt," taking ground that when we provide for the interest (about $140,000,000 per annum,) and add ten millions to the yearly tax for liquidation, the sum will be sufficient to extinguish the debt. It adds to this sensible view the following:

"Then, where are we? *The estimate of all other expenses of the government* for the year ending June 30, 1866, *is under fifty millions of dollars.* We thus arrive at the comfortable conclusion that *a total revenue of two hundred millions a year would be our entire burden* if we should keep the debt where it is. With the present rates of taxes, the estimate of receipts for the year ending June 30, 1866, is three hundred and ninety-six millions of dollars. We might, therefore, this day cut down our taxes just one-half, and go on our way rejoicing. On the whole, we feel safe in assuming that we shall settle at a yearly taxation not one dollar above two hundred millions. That is the measure of the entire burden."

This will be news to the authorities at Washington, and for that matter to the whole American people! Fifty millions of dollars, in a depreciated currency, to maintain an army of at least 50,000 men, with all the transportation, building of fortifications, &c., in the South at the close of such a destructive war. No sensible person estimates the expenditures for the Navy Department this year at much less than fifty millions—our cotemporary's estimate for *all* purposes. To these must be added the largely-increased amounts required for the civil list and pensions—at least fifty millions more. If the military department alone does not cost a full hundred millions, in 1865-6, we shall be agreeably disappointed. "The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1866, under fifty millions!" We should like to see the government official who has presented such a statement. The conclusion adopted by our cotemporary would indeed be "comfortable," if it were not "lame and impotent" to the extent of probably $150,000,000, and possibly $100,000,000 more. In the course of two or three years the wants ot the General Government may not exceed $300,000,000, perhaps even a little less; but that cannot be done in this year of grace. The exhortation to "cut down the taxes" is excellent, as soon as it can be shown that the country can be governed for anything like the aggregate guessed at.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Our latest news from the *Great Eastern* is up to 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult. She was then 450 miles out, and had laid 500 miles of the cable with entire success. She started at 5:30 P. M. on the 24th, and had consequently been under way about 88 hours. This shows a speed of only five miles an hour, and at that rate would make a voyage of over thirteen days. Should the progress be even and uninterrupted, she ought to have been off Trinity Bay yesterday afternoon. The very slow rate of five miles an hour is evidence of great care in paying out, and will strengthen opinion in ultimate success.

THE TRIBUNE ECONOMIST AGAIN.—The *Tribune* muddles its acceptance of our correction of the stupid blunder which it perpetrated on Thursday of last week, when, in confounding (as it evidently did confound) the phrases premium and discount, it expressed its inability to see "Why our currency, that is, our public debt, should be forty to forty-two per cent. below par." It now abandons this phraseology, in an equivocal manner, substituting for it another form of expressing its utter misconception of a financial *fact* as follows:

"As the premium on Gold has for some weeks ranged from forty to forty-six per cent., we spoke of those limits as measuring the depreciation of our greenback currency."

While it now owns up that it blundered absolutely, in the instance referred to, it pleads custom in excuse, and begs "the privilege hereafter of using words in their current acceptation." Here it blunders again. It was the idea, rather than the words in which it was embodied, that was radically unsound. The idea has not now, and never has been in "current acceptation." It could not be imposed on even the merest tyro in practical business. No banker or merchant would give even the least responsible and exacting clerkship to any man, incapable of understanding how essentially distinct in meaning are the terms premium and discount. The *Tribune* urges the inconvenience of deliberation in the composition of its editorial remarks on one of the most vital topics of the day, pronouncing such mental exertion unnecessary. Does the reader doubt that any journalist worthy of the name, would betray such downright imbecility? Here then, we quote the exact words of the *Tribune*:

"*It isn't convenient to make the calculation* they (who criticised the *Tribune* blunder) insist on every time we have to speak of the depreciation of our currency; *nor can we deem it necessary.*"

To seriously discuss an important financial question with the author of such an humiliating admission as this, would be a deplorable waste of time and thought.

ROBERT BROWN MUST HAVE DREAMED.—It is all n mistake, of course, about a meeting in *this* city to raise a fund for the relief of JEFFERSON DAVIS! Such a meeting might naturally assemble, secretly, in Richmond, Savannah, Charleston, or *possibly* Baltimore. But the idea of such a meeting in New-York, attended by the Surrogate, is preposterous! And the Mayor acting on a committee to raise funds to defend the traitor who despatched his agents to burn our city is monstrous! We should as soon think of raising money to defend Judas Iscariot.

Hence, we repeat, Mr. BROWN must have dreamed. And yet, ROBERT BROWN is a perfectly truthful man, and years ago, when we knew him as State Librarian, no dreamer. So that, after all, the Surrogate and Mayor may be called upon to explain. Indeed, they can scarcely rest quiet under a charge so damaging.

HOGARTH'S NEW PERSPECTIVE RUN MAD.—One of our enterprising cotemporaries publishes a map of the course of the Atlantic telegraph, which is certainly most fearfully and wonderfully made. Valentia Island, from which the cable is started, is represented (according to the appended scale of distances) as five hundred miles long by about half that breadth, or nearly three times the size of Ireland. A portion of Newfoundland is given on the same exaggerated scale, while the eighteen hundred miles of ocean between, in which the wires are to be laid, shrink into a space but a trifle more than the length of Valentia Island. And added to all this is a representation of the bottom of the ocean, from which we gather that it is a little smoother than ordinary Belgian pavement—wherefore, one may think, the cable is to have a most excellent and safe resting-place. This wonderful map, with its right and left enlarged so enormously, and its centre shriveled so absurdly, suggests that it must have been drawn by the aid of the concave lens in which our neighbor for the most part studies his theories of men, morals and politics. It may please BARNUM to know that, although a similar machine for distorting truth was lost at the burning of the Museum, he can restore it—or at least borrow one for a pattern—by applying to the newspaper here indicated.

THE BISHOP POTTER DISCUSSION.

Episcopal Ordination in America—Its History—Ordination of Bishop Seabury—Differences of Opinion—Right of Christians to Teach Christianity.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1865.

Don't be alarmed, Mr. TIMES, I am not about to enter the forbidden ground of religious controversy. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the canons of the Episcopal Church to know who is right. I am one of the Gentiles who stand outside, and who but for the love I bear to Christian unity and fellowship, would care very little how such controversies are settled. I believe, however, with Bishop POTTER, that if either Church or State has laws and ordinances, they ought to be obeyed. I only regret that there should be such strange divergences in the Christian Church upon unimportant matters. If the angels are capable of feeling a sense of ridicule, it must be when they hear that Dr. TYNG cannot invite Dr. ADAMS to perform a religious service in his church, because it is against the canons of the Church. But it is not ridicule, it is solemn sadness which will thrill through angel hearts when they look upon such scenes of human littleness.

Passing the controversy by entirely, I think it will interest the readers of the TIMES—and perhaps its Episcopal readers—to trace out the beginnings of Episcopal ordination in America. Episcopacy is common to the Roman Catholics, the Church of England, the Methodists, and, I believe, Greeks, Armenians and Nestorians. In fact, episcopacy is in some sense held to belong to nearly all Christian churches. But the sense in which it is held is so different in different ecclesiastical bodies, as to make it a different thing. In the Roman Church, the eldest Bishop, or Bishop of Rome, is held to be the High Priest—the Pontiff supreme over the whole church. So in the Greek Church, the first Patriarch (who is, you know, the Emperor of Russia) is also the Primate of the Greek Church, but not like the Bishop of Rome, the sole High Priest, absolving sins. So also, in a yet inferior sense, the Archbishop of Canterbury is Primate of England; but the church is substantially governed by the Queen and Bench of Bishops. So in America the Episcopal Church holds to its Bishops; but, in default of Queens, high priests and primates, is governed by its Episcopal Convention of Bishops, priests and laymen. I mention this merely to show in how different a sense the office of Bishop is regarded by different branches of the church. I think that a fair examination will show that in the United States the most arbitrary ecclesiastical government is that of the Methodist Church. I say this in no disrespect, but as a curious illustration of the different modes in which the popular principle of freedom may be carried out.

But let us proceed to another idea. Connected with Episcopacy is the notion of Apostolic Succession. In a very honest sense, Apostolic Succession has descended to all Christians; for, how could Christianity exist anywhere unless it had been taught by teachers? And how could teachers exist, unless they were taught by other teachers, from generation to generation, back to the Apostles? Suppose some private Christian left in the South Sea Islands, and there, by his teaching and his Bible, converting the poor savages to Christianity; are they no Christians, incapable of salvation, because they have no priests, and no Apostolic Succession? The *idea* of an Apostolic Succession comes with it, of course—the *necessity* of an ordination by legal successors of the Apostles from their day to this, without a single break in the links. Has this been the case? Is it possible, under all circumstances? This brings us to American ordination. How was it done, and where was its legality?

When the American Revolution and the peace of 1783 had separated the United States from Great Britain, these acts separated the American Episcopal Church, in the sense that it was no longer a part, as it had been previously, of the English Church. The Church was no longer part of the State, and the State was no longer a part of Great Britain. There was no Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; but, according to the theory of that Church, there must be a Bishop, and that Bishop must be ordained by one in the line of Apostolic Succession. Several of the Episcopal ministers commenced a discussion of the mode in which they should get a Bishop. Among them was Dr. JOHNSON, of Connecticut, Dr. PREVOST, of New-York, and Mr. WHITE, afterward Bishop WHITE, with several others. In this the Connecticut clergy took the lead; for, although for eighty years after the settlement of Connecticut, there was not a single Episcopal Church in that colony; yet under the influence of numerous missionaries, commissioned and supported by the London Society for the propagation of the Gospel. Connecticut had at the end of another century, founded more Episcopal Churches, in proportion to its numbers, than any other colony. To get an American Bishop—Dr. SEABURY was elected Bishop of Connecticut. He went over to England for Ordination, but there met with serious obstacles. In the first place, the English Bishop (the regular Church of England) was opposed to his ordination. Whether from jealousy of an independent Episcopacy in America, or from the general principle (always governing England, so far as she has the power,) of discouraging everything American, is immaterial. The ordination was opposed, and SEABURY and his friends then turned to the Scotch Bishops. But, I think you will find, Dr. PROVOOST and some others opposed any ordination by the Scotch Bishops; and we can imagine some reason for this. The Scotch Bishops were a very irregular body, whose legal existence was very questionable. They did not form a part of the Church of England at all; and in looking into their history, we find that after the usurpations of JAMES I. and CHARLES I. had exhausted their power in attempting to establish Prelacy in Scotland, and Papacy in England—the Covenanters, not to be outdone, *abolished Episcopacy in Scotland by act of Parliament.* Is there any evidence that it has been legally revived? This, however, I grant, has nothing to do with the validity of ordination—a purely ecclesiastical act. But, when we remember, that the Episcopal Church had just emerged from a condition, in which it was literally a part of the Government of England, and to which the majority of its clergy had clung with fond veneration, even at the expense of popular dislike, in the conflict of the Revolution, it is easy to see why the high-churchmen should view with distaste and distrust, the ordination, by the Scotch Bishops. Nevertheless, Bishop SEABURY was ordained by the three Scotch Bishops, at Aberdeen, in 1784. He was the first American Bishop. Bishops WHITE and PROVOOST, were ordained by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Hence, no one can throw any suspicion on the orthodoxy of their ordination.

In this brief history we may trace out some differences of opinion, even in the beginning of the American Episcopal Church. I refer to the subject here merely as an interesting portion of ecclesiastical history. In all the great controversies of the church, when the real points of difference are sifted out, they will be found to rest finally on a question of authority. If the Church of Rome claims the sole right to absolve sins, there must always be vast bodies of Christians who reject its authority. If the Episcopal Church claims there can be no valid ministry of Christianity, except by those who have received the right by Apostolic Succession, its authority will be rejected by great numbers of Protestant Christians, even by many of those who, on all other grounds, prefer its truly orthodox doctrines and beautiful liturgy. To my mind the teachings of Christianity cannot be limited by human authority. I think every true Christian on the earth is, by right, and ought to be in fact, a teacher of the doctrines and salvation of Christ. So I hold that every citizen of the commonwealth has a perfect right to judge and act upon the righteousness of laws, because he is, in this country, the maker of laws. Of course I do not deny the duty of rendering unto CÆSAR the things that are CÆSAR'S; nor of doing all things in the church decently and in order. I only claim the right of every Christian to teach in a proper manner that Jesus came into the world as the Saviour of men, being himself the great High Priest, beside whom there can be no other.

Let me give all religious controversialists one friendly hint. The great controversy of the times is between the scientific infidels and the Church. Why then waste your strength on ecclesiastical disputes? Why not close your ranks? Why not welcome brethren to your pulpits? Why not present the sublime spectacle and the invincible power of a united Christian Church?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Fires in the Oil Regions.

A brief telegram, which may have escaped the notice of many readers, was published the other day, to the effect that one of the oil-wells on Pithole Creek, Venango County, had taken fire and burned several persons—three quite severely. The well, it was added, continued to burn, in spite of all attempts to extinguish the flames.

Persons who have not spent some time in the oil regions can scarcely form an idea of the frightful effects of such a conflagration in localities where producing wells are numerous. The ground is apt to be forested with derricks, shanties, tanks, &c., all saturated with petroleum, and only awaiting the falling of a spark or the scratch of a match, to blaze up with fury. Added to this, many parts of the surface are creamy with the all-pervading liquid, which settles on a thousand little pools of water or trickles lazily toward the nearest creek. Here are abundant materials to begin with; but these are not the most dangerous. Every *new* well opened, and a great majority of the old ones in operation, emit large quantities of gas, which comes up in puffs and coughs, or in an unbroken current through the tube, its escape being visible to the eyes and ears, as well as the nostrils. This gas is of the variety known as carbonetted hydrogen, being inflammable, and differing slightly from that used in illuminating our cities. The distillation of this gas, instead of carbonic acid, in the bowels of the earth, with such an abundance of water alongside, or rather mixed with it, is one of the secrets, which have not yet been revealed, as far as we are aware. Whatever the cause, it arises from single wells in quantities sufficient to supply fuel to the engines driving the pumps—nay, in some instances, to two, three or four of these.

Now, suppose that, at the moment when oil is struck, when there is apt to be a rush of gas and petroleum to the surface, a single spark from the engine or a tobacco-pipe comes in contact with this ascending column, what can the consequence be but a conflagration? In a single second the blaze may leap upward fifty feet, seizing upon derrick, engine-house, and every other inflammable object in the neighborhood. If the day be windy, and plenty of other works are standing close by, the probability is that hardly one will escape. A spark falls into one of those huge oil-tanks, in an instant it takes fire and blazes up, bursting its sides and spilling out its contents on the earth, which soon becomes one sheet of flame. This is not all; for as it enters the creek it literally "sets the river on fire," communicating destruction to the boats laden with petroleum, which, in an instant catching the contagion, have their lines burned and float down stream to carry this agent of destruction perhaps for miles. This is no fancy sketch. Two or three years ago one of those conflagrations broke out on Oil Creek, the boats continuing to burn until they reached the Alleghany Bridge at Franklin, *ten miles* from the place where the fire broke out. Of course, the bridges being wooden structures, perished.

On another occasion one of those fires, near the village of Rouseville, could not be extinguished until twenty-five persons, including the proprietor of the well, had lost their lives.

There is no danger of this devastator extending down to the oil-springs from 300 to 600 feet underground, inasmuch as it has to be constantly fed by oxygen gas from above ground. Whether the flame reaches beneath the surface at all is very questionable. A more important consideration is *how to extinguish* it. This is sometimes done by directing into the orifice a column of steam from an engine to the leeward; sometimes by pushing forward a quantity of earth into the pit, when this can be done with safety; but often the mischief goes on for days, until the gas has measurably spent itself, and laborers feel safe in approaching this mouth of the infernal regions.

After all, the losses of property described above are simply *superficial*, not extending to the petroleum springs, which are as safe as if separated from the fire by the Atlantic ocean. This is, therefore, no reason why a good paying stock should be sacrificed, as was the case the other day, on receipt of the news, simply because the upper works have been destroyed by either flood or flame.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Last night Miss KATE REIGNOLDS struggled with the absurdities of the most preposterous comedy ever produced in this country. "Piccolino," well gagged, is filled with senseless trash and abounds in vulgar commonplaces which more fully illustrate the nightly hellings of the concert saloon than the correct representatives of a first-class theatre. Double *entendres* and inuendoeing asides may be profitable, but they are not decent, and no prudent manager nor sensible actor will permit or indulge in them. Miss REIGNOLDS looked well, dressed becomingly, and acted as much as it was possible. Mrs. TYRRELL made the most of a small part, doing conscientiously, as she always does, all that was permitted her. The other ladies, some of whom are very pretty, were dressed with rare good taste, and lent charms to a play which of itself has none. The house was well filled, and it looks as though Miss REIGNOLDS would close her engagement pleasantly, profitably and in favor. On Friday she will take a benefit, playing *Romeo*, and on Saturday will play at a farewell matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This house was crowded again last night. The "Colleen" has been judiciously pruned since its first production, and DAN BRYANT is thereby enabled to dance an Africa-Celtic jig, which performance, of course, brings down the house, and he is compelled to duplicate. We do not hear of any change in the bill.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Arrah na Pogue" drew an immense house last night, beyond which fact we believe there is nothing to say.

A matinée is announced for Saturday afternoon. This is good news for the several hundred thousand people who live out of town, and dote on excursions to the city theatres.

OUR WATERING PLACES.

LONG BRANCH.

How to Go There—The Place Thronged with Visitors—Dinner as a Moral Agent—A Little Shoddy—Bathing in the Surf—Fishing and Shooting—The Hotels Classified—A "Carnival" of Children, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sunday, Aug. 6, 1865.

There are now two ways of reaching this land of long hotels, (with long bills,) long days, long look-outs and 'longshore. Once upon a time, the public were dependent on the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad line, which took its own time in making the trip, and charged, I dare say, to suit itself. But now, you pay your money and you take your choice. If you choose the new line, its boat receives you at the foot of Barclay-street, and you get here inside of two hours. The old line's boat leaves Pier No. 3, and does the distance in about the same time. If there is any choice between the two routes, it no doubt lies in the longer ride by boat, and the shorter by rail, of the new line. The *Neversink* is a small boat, but a fleet one; it is, however, to be replaced in a few days by a larger boat, which has been for some time building. The ride along the beach by the new railroad is also very charming.

I was not prepossessed with Long Branch at first sight. My spirits fell rapidly, as I got out at the raw little station-house, with its smell of new planks, and into one of the shabby omnibusses there in waiting; as I rode over a dispiriting road of Jersey's own red clay; as I descended at mine hotel, and entered with the purpose of rushing into the hospitable arms of mine host. But mine host had no welcome in his eyes. He turned his back upon me scornfully, and shut up his register with the indifference of a Cresus. Meekly inquiring if I could be allowed to inscribe my autograph according to the printed regulations of the hotel, at that moment framed and visible on the walls, I was answered, "We're all full." If by this remark, mine host meant to indicate that the dwellers at Long Branch had been dining abundantly, I did not take it so; nor was I wrong. It was the hotel that was full. All the hotels are full. I hesitate to task your credulity by an accurate statement of the number of unhappy people who sleep in chairs on the piazzas, and on sofas in the parlors, and on tables in the dining and billiard-rooms, and who roost in the trees and hang on the window-sills. It is certain, at least, that scores of people come here every day and find no beds, nor even cots. But I had been wise. I had written several days in advance, to have a large parlor reserved for me, with a four-poster bed, and on calling mine host's attention to that fact, he referred to his memoranda, and informed me that I could have a cot. This was better than nothing, and I strolled out, singing,

"Oh, give me a cot in the valley I love."

(But when I retired at night, I found that my cot was a sofa in the large reception parlor. So I *had* a large parlor, after all; and as for the sofa, why "so fa, so good," unless I should roll off in the night.)

Why my spirits did not rise after that, I don't know. Perhaps it was because there was a drizzling, puny, pusillanimous rain falling. I looked at the sea, and I looked at the sky, and then I looked at my watch. Too late to catch the train back to the city, now. What *do* people come here for? Several desperate creatures are sitting about on the piazza, pretending they are happy. Miserable delusion! The breakers are roaring angrily on the beach; a load of hay is coming lazily up a road that winds along the shore; a man who has been mowing grass for a half hour on the lawn, in the rain, suddenly becomes conscious of the drizzle, and walks, yawning to a shelter. The fence is hung with a procession of bathing dresses, both bifurcated and continuous, in colors red, white and blue, and Confederate gray, which sozzle and drip lugubriously; a lady at the piano in the parlor is playing "No one to Love" in the most disheartening style, and I feel a tear of sympathy trickling down my nose as I listen. But come! there's the ocean! The ocean is always a grand and inspiring sight. Let's cheer up! Behold yon stretch of limitless sea; witness yon ocean steamer plowing the briny deep; see the swan-like ships which glide so gracefully along the horizon. I wish I was on one of 'em. Its no use! And

"To know—oh, heaviest knowledge of the whole!
That sorrow kills not, and that life holds fast
Its sordid thread long after murderous blows
Have made of it a very life-in-death."

I wonder if dinner isn't nearly ready.

The benevolent effect of a good dinner on a despairing soul, sick of the world, and longing after the unattainable, is one of the most surprising phenomena of this mere earthly life. I was greatly amused at dinner, by an exhibition of the peculiarities of a Shoddy family. That the hotel register showed the name of Shoddy in connexion with this group, I do not assert. I scorn registers. That the head of that family was entitled, by divine right, to the name of Cecias T. Shoddy, I *do* assert. *He* was well enough; shoveled his food into his mouth with his knife, it is true, but so does many an *honest* man. Mrs. Shoddy was resplendent with diamonds, and her stubby red fingers glittered with many-colored jewels; and she was fat and *not* fair, and past forty. But with neither of these was I "wrapt up." It was with "that boy." Between the parents he sat, directly opposite me at the table, and if I concealed with my napkin the visible struggle that went on within me, I trust no one observed it. He was a feeble urchin with watery white eyes and a freckeled face, who ate his food with the voracity of a starved spaniel, and blinked continually like a toad in a rain-storm. He gobbled; he gnawed and he clawed. His fingers were alternately in everything within his reach, including his hair, his coffee and his plate. He scorned knives and forks; or when he did use them it was with the energy of despair. He would seize a bit of fricasseed chicken in both hands, and as he removed the edible portion with his teeth, he tossed the rejected parts over his shoulder upon the floor. He got butter on his coat-sleeve and he wiped it off on his pantaloons; he spilled everything within his reach; he thurst his hand behind him to grab the waiters by the coat and give his order; and when anything was brought him, he would scratch his head thoughtfully and stare at it while collecting his energies for the attack. He had an eye for everything on the table; and the dessert completely nonplussed him. "Mar, what's that?" he cried, as a gaily-colored *blanc mange*, greeted his astonished vision. "That's puddin'," Mar made answer. and "gimme a lot," the young hopeful responded. Only when appealed to, however, did Mrs. Shoddy observe her child; so also, Mr. Shoddy. The parental unconsciousness of that child was something almost sublime. He might have stood on his head, I think, and they would not have wavered.

I found, after dinner, that I was prepared to look more favorably on the attractions of Long Branch; and its attractions are many. There is little of shoddy here. The example I have given is the only one that has come under my notice during my stay. The people who visit Long Branch do not run greatly to display. Leave that for Saratoga and Newport. The cause of the great influx of visitors is found in the solid and satisfactory character of the enjoyments afforded.

There are few more attractive places for the class of people who are mainly gathered here. Some of its good qualities I will enumerate:

The bathing is of the best. The surf is grand; I know not its superior. There are some popular seaside resorts where, when the tide is low, there is no surf worth mentioning—where you may paddle in shallow water to your heart's content, and nothing to disturb you. The result of this is, that the bathing is injurious to some, who do not know that *activity* in the water is an imperative necessity to those who would preserve their health. But here, quiet is out of the question; the burst of the breakers is incessant, and while you are in the water you *cannot* keep quiet. The great waves toss you about, they buffet you, they submerge you and leave you no peace; the consequence of which is, that your physical system is kept in a cheerful glow while in the water, and you get no opportunity to be chilled.

There are special hours at which it is deemed safe to bathe, and these hours—usually from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.—are marked upon a slate which hangs in a conspicuous place where all can consult it. The sexes bathe at the same hours, but the disrobing apartments are in separate rows upon the shore. The scene at this hour is a very lively one. It is not my present purpose to attempt any description of it; I may do that in a future letter.

But though these regulated hours are those at which the majority of the guests go into the water, it is not absolutely unsafe to bathe when the tide is high; because there are provided strong ropes, which extend from a post on shore to a buoy out in the sea; and a careful adherence to these ropes is all that is necessary for safety. And at all hours a careful supervision is kept over the bathers by an attendant in connection with each hotel. These men feel the weight of their responsibility, and are excellent safeguards. A shake of one of their wise heads is sufficient to deter the most adventuresome bather. But, in case any one should get beyond safe bounds, and be taken out by the undertow, or become involved in some insidious whirlpool, there is rescue at hand promptly. It is some six years, I am told, since a case of drowning has occurred here, while we know that these sad events are far too common at most of our seaside resorts.

The fishing is good here. Within sight are the famous Fishing Banks. As I write I see five steamers from New-York at anchor there, with parties of excursionists. There are other localities in this neighborhood also, which excursion parties from the hotels reach easily by boats or omnibuses, where are an abundance of sea-bass, bluefish and blackfish. Such parties go out daily, and very merry they are.

The shooting will be good now in about two weeks. That delicious bird, the beech-snipe, will then be plentiful. They are about twice as large as the ordinary pigeon, and much more palatable as food. When they are at their thickest—as they will be in the latter part of this month and thereafter—they may be brought down in great numbers by the skillful sportsman—twenty at one shot sometimes, or even more. For those who shoot for the mere sake of shooting, there are now the sand-snipes and the fish-hawks. The latter may sometimes be brought down while flying in from sea to their nests with fish in their talons; in which case you get the fish. But it is "dreadful unsatisfactory" employment.

The hotels are fourteen in number. Of these, about a dozen are *called* "first-class." *I* should not call them so, using my own judgment; but I suppose it is the price that regulates it, though in that case the whole fourteen are "first-class," for they all charge $4 a day, or $21 per week. There are some farm-houses and cottages, I understand, where the board per week is as low as $18. The really first-class hotels are the Mansion House, the Metropolitan, Congress Hall, the United States, the Pavilion, the Bath, Howland's, and the Lawn—and this ought to be enough, in all conscience, but it isn't. These are almost always overcrowded. *The* hotels, I conclude from personal observation, are the two first named. They are the largest, the most elegant, and have the choicest representation of fashion, beauty, wealth and refinement. (You see I put refinement last; it is usually in a woeful minority at all Summer resorts.) I cannot better indicate the real *status* of the hotels, in a way to enable the stranger to choose to his liking, than by characterizing the Mansion House as the "Astor" of Long Branch, and the Metropolitan as the "Fifth-avenue." Though their terms are lower than the Newport hotels, their fare is better. It is good, and that enough. Pretty much everything on their tables is "growed" in sight of the house—from chickens to cucumbers. The Metropolitan is "supported" on the left by a corn-field big enough for a city youngster to get lost in irrecoverably, I should think.

The amusements—I mean, of course, the in-door amusements—are varied. There is dancing in the parlors of the leading hotels every night, with good bands of music; and some of these parties are very gay. They are open to all comers, but, for obvious reasons, the participants are usually the guests of the hotel at which they dance. This routine is frequently varied. There was a grand "first of the season" hop at the Metropolitan on Thursday evening, at which the display of elaborate toilettes was quite up to the requirements of the age. It was a "perfect crush," and brilliant in the highest degree. If my name were Jenkins, (which I confess it is not,) I should here introduce a few suggestive initials about the beautiful blonde Miss G——n, and the blushing brunette Miss B——d, *und so weiter*. But never mind. These special hops will hereafter occur weekly.

Last evening (which was deliciously cool out-of-doors) witnessed the gathering in the parlors of the Metropolitan of a "regular jam" of the guests, principally ladies and little children. Perhaps I should say, principally children. To be in the fashion, I should say it was a perfect carnival of children. The attraction was the performance of some juggleristic feats by one Signor Bosco. I could not repress an amused feeling at the thought of how willingly the guests gathered to swelter under last night's gas-lamps here, on the prospect of witnessing the antics of a one-horse juggler, whose advertisement they would not bestow a second thought on at home. Not that the Signor Bosco *was* a one-horse performer; it proved otherwise; he was an *original*. *Blasé* as I am on the subject of city amusements, I confess I was wonderfully amused with Bosco. In the centre of the crowded parlors, with a parlor-table before him, and watching eyes on all sides of him, he performed most eye-cheating sleight-of-hand feats. He also gave several exhibitions of physical dexterity of a most novel description, such as standing on his hands on the table and drinking off three glasses of soda-water, "upside down;" blindfolding his eyes, putting a tall glass of ale on his forehead, and with it balanced there, crawling under and through the rounds of a chair, backwards, etc. The vote of that parlorful was unanimous that the Signor Bosco beat HELLER, HERMAN, HOUDIN and all the rest of the H's quite out of sight. And besides, he was a comical little Italian, and chattered like an ape.

The present crowded state of the hotels will continue until about the 20th inst. After that period, people can come here with a certainty of getting rooms. At present, you "take your chances."

WILHELM.

LIFE AMONG THE SHAKERS.

Lebanon Springs—The Shakers and the Berkshire Hills.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEBANON SPRINGS, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

In these sweltering August days the fresh breezes of these Berkshire hills are like a gushing spring of cooling water to the weary traveler. The hotel advertisement calls this the Switzerland of America; but the same title is claimed by at least a dozen other mountain resorts, to each of which it is equally appropriate. But there is no need of such comparisons to make the beautiful hills and dales of Berkshire more attractive. Bolder scenery and loftier hills there are many, but I have seen a few finer views and breathed no more invigorating air. Lebanon Springs is too old a watering-place to need description, unless it be for the younger generation. These springs were the resort of our fathers, in the days when Ballston Spa had its troops of visitors; before shoddy ruled, or oil had poured fortunes into the laps of bewildered farmers and shrewd speculators. The routine of their watering-place life may seem stiff and slow to this rapid age, but it had its solid advantages. One felt more certain of the conventional respectability of one's next neighbor at dinner, and one's ears were saved the hearing of slang stock-board and business talk. The horses were slower and the wagons clumsier, but they satisfied the respectable drivers, and their wind lasted them to climb the hills and carry good families from the Springs to far away homes. Even now, Lebanon Springs is not Saratoga nor Newport in gayety, in dress, in society or in excitement; but a steady, substantial sort of a place, where one gets comfortable fare (served, however, by too few waiters) and drinks the not very agreeable water of the warm springs, or, better, bathes in it. Certainly, the water is no great attraction to the drinker, and while its long-continued use may have noticeably salutary effects, I cannot see that it tells at all after a week's imbibing, but the venerable hotel host says otherwise. though he does (hospitable man) recommend a protracted trial for a thorough renovation of the debilitated constitution. The baths, which may be taken in tanks of sufficient size to permit some natatorial exercise, are a good feature and subject to be beneficial. But best of all is the invigorating air, and the cool breezes which daily fan the cheek, and nightly minister about the somnolent couch.

THE SHAKERS.

The drives, too, are good. To the east are the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, with a dozen pretty towns among them—Pittsfield, Lenox, Stockbridge, Lee, Williamstown and many others. Near at hand are the Lebanon and the Hancock Shakers, tidy little communities, which—if they do not (so their *creed* is) propagate their own species very extensively, do raise good honest seed to propagate in all lands the vegetable creation—and if they do not feed very high themselves, do tempt the outside world, or "the world of mankind," as they call us deluded married people, to do so, by the excellence of their apple-sauce, the fatness of their turkeys and the fragrance of their butter. These people talk very much of their sacrifices; but I fancy they live more comfortably than the majority of people of their class, (which, of course, in the matter of intelligence and education, is not a high one) and, surely, if they are in truth so thoroughly convinced as they say they are, that they have reached the height of religious development and the true paradisaical manner of life, they ought to have a full share of happiness. The men look well enough and seem pretty well kept. But the women are a haggard set, their faces old and wizened, though they seem agile enough when they indulge in their Terpsichorean worship. A census of the communities would show that they consist chiefly of men and women well advanced in years, and young children who have been bound to them. Wicked, worldly men think that it would be an easy matter to refrain from marriage among the Shaker women, so long as they possess so few attractions of person to the "opposite sex" as they do now. I scanned them carefully at their meeting-house last Sunday, and, though they probably would not thank me for the feeling. I could not but pity them. They were fifty or sixty women, four-fifths of them, apparently, over 40, at least three-fifths over 50, and a very few younger women, whose pale, attenuated, almost lifeless faces told of sorrow, present or past, and gave sad evidence of the evil physical results of an unnatural mode of life.

But no one, no matter how weak or decrepid, failed to come to time when the dance was the order of the hour. It was quite astonishing how so aged a company of women could maintain themselves upon the floor so long as they did. Indeed, an exhausted devotee would now and again fall out of the ranks and sink into a seat, but only for a moment, and then up and at it again.

Service commenced at 10 in the morning. At 9:45, the Shakers have all arrived at the meeting-house—a large, plain building, painted white, with green blinds, and kept within and without with scrupulous neatness. The architecture of the building is peculiar, though very plain. The audience room, or rather dancing hall, is uncarpeted, the flooring skillfully laid, perfectly smooth, and admirably adapted for the calisthenic exercises of the worshippers. On one side are the benches for the community. They are plain, unpainted, though varnished benches, of light wood, and resemble the forms in a boys' school. The men and women are separated, of course, the men occupying the seats at one end, the women those at the other. In numbers, they are about equally divided, and the two sexes face each other as they sit, a space of about ten feet between the forms. The women come to meeting in three or four-seated open wagons, drawn by two horses and driven by a broad-hat. Their Sunday costume is a white hoopless dress, a piece of Shaker muslin over the shoulders and pinned at the waist, and white Shaker bonnets trimmed with Shaker muslin. In the distance they make a very neat and pretty appearance, but once they are seen near at hand, one is repelled by bony forms, haggard faces and big hands. They enter quietly, take off their bonnets, hang them on pegs on the wall, and take their seats noiselessly on the forms. Meantime, the men are entering. On tip-toe they walk over the smooth, uncarpeted floor, to rooms at one end of the house, take off their hats, and bring themselves into position on their benches. It is now time to commence worship; the raised seats provided for the world's people are filled with a well-dressed and curious company from the Springs and adjacent towns, the women separated from the men, much to the vexation of young lovers and the newly-wedded; everything is solemnly quiet, and the hand of the clock points to 10. All the Shakers rise, get themselves into parallel lines, the lines of men facing those of women. A few moments of silence, and a hard-headed, hard-featured old Shaker steps into the space between the stolid lines of males and females, and in a drawling, nasal tone expresses his joy at meeting so many of his brethern and sisters; congratulates them upon being the receivers of so pure a faith; alludes to their great sacrifices and glorious triumphs over the flesh; and thus continued in a rambling, stereotyped exhortation, embellished with frequent grammatical errors, for ten or fifteen minutes. He done, everything is silent again, until after a considerable pause, at some signal, all step back, the benches are removed, the men take off their coats, hang them on pegs or in the ante-rooms, and form themselves into lines lengthwise with the room; the women, having no outer garments to remove, having already got into position on a continuation of the same line, a break occurring between the males and females. The stripping off of coats reveals a lot of old-fashioned shad-bellied waistcoats, which recalls the days of the Puritans. The boys, of whom there are twenty or more sunburnt, sober-faced, repressed looking youngsters, appear primly enough in the old costume. All are now ready for dance and song, and they commence forthwith. Advancing and retreating, executing the double-shuffle in a marvellously skillful manner for so stiff-jointed a crowd; now clapping hands, they sing meantime a monotonous, repetitious song, in their own peculiar manner. The effect of a chorus of fifty or sixty cracked female voices is not unlike the music a wood-sawyer makes in sharpening his saw. It is simply horrible. Nor are the men's voices better. They call this "dancing before the Lord," "going forth in the dances of them that make merry." But it is surely an *awful* merriment, if merriment it be. One is reminded of the fun *Punch* made of SPURGEON's remark that dancing might be well if one's partner were not of a different sex, and of the very funny picture it gave of an ideal Spurgeon ball, fat greasy ministers dancing together in melancholy waltzes and with up-rolled eyes. Not a smile illumines the hard, wrinkled features of male or female Shaker. The youngsters, who have with difficulty kept awake until now, must enjoy the gymnastics; but their enjoyment has little opportunity for display. Solemn old heads frown down the slightest demonstration of nature, (wicked human nature,) and so the boys' faces are almost as expressionless as their own. Now and then, however, I could detect a furtive smile and could see looks of suppressed merriment exchanged. After dancing and singing for several minutes, in this grave, monotonous, ludicrous fashion, all suddenly stop, drop their hands, which they have been shaking during their exercises, and, after another pause of a few minutes, a sister is moved to exhort, which she does in a cracked voice that grates harshly enough on the ear. She is glad to be there. Her soul has been elevated by this beautiful worship. She feels that she can sacrifice anything for so pure a faith. She enjoys a seraphic peace, and is ready to endure persecution, reproach, everything for so spiritual a religion. And so she drivels on for ten minutes. A man says a few words, and singing, dancing, shaking commence again. A ring is formed around a band of male and female singers, and the dancing and shaking are more violent. One wonders how these feeble old bones can stand so long-continued and so violent exercise, yet not more than two or three fall out of the ring, and they soon return to their places, having meanwhile coughed feebly and had a moment's rest by sitting. Poor old women, they probably think they are in the path of duty, and perhaps they are more harmless and useful as Shakers than they would be as the gossips and backbiters of a New-England village. And moreover, they make first-rate apple-sauce and the best of butter, and a thousand nick-nacks and ornaments for pretty girls at the Springs, and amuse the young city people who go to see them, and effectually prevent the spread of their doctrines, by showing in their own persons how unnatural those doctrines are, and how destructive of everything that gives grace, or beauty, or attractiveness to woman, or to domestic life. I care not how sadly the girl may have been jilted, how cruelly her young affections may have been trifled with, how desperate she may have become, no parent need fear that she will seek a Shaker's life of retirement from the world, once she has seen the society in which she would move, the awkward dress she would have to wear, the absurd worship she would have to adopt. It therefore happens that these people do not increase; that they, on the contrary, are steadily declining in numbers. A delusion that has so little about it that appeals to the imagination, nothing that is in the least attractive to the taste, scarcely a semblance of romance about it, cannot be very dangerous to society.

But to return to the order of exercises at the meeting-house. And here I, may say, what I forgot to mention before, that the solemnity of the opening ceremonies was rudely and ridiculously interfered with by an impudent and impious wretch of a tan terrier, who persisted in introducing a bit of nature into that melancholy place. Despite her commands to the contrary, he would follow his mistress, a pretty young girl, (of "the world of mankind," of course,) into the church; and there he would stay, though a solemn old Shaker drove him again and again, and with great asperity of demeanor, now out of the men's door, and now out of the women's. But finally Tan conquered, and watched the ceremonies until service was over, sitting the while quietly by his mistress' side, apparently as interested and amused as the rest of us wicked outsiders were.

It is not necessary to give any further account of this strange worship. I will, however, briefly give the points of an address one of the elders made to the gay world's people also were present. His argument was that the essentials of the Free Church are: 1. The community principle. 2. Celibacy. 3. Opposition to war. That there had been seven churches. 1. The Church of Christ, which was founded on the descent upon Him, a man of the Holy Ghost at His baptism, and was simply Jesus himself. 2. The Church of the Apostles. 3. The Church of the Gentiles. 4. The Church of the East. 5. The Roman Church. 6. The Protestant Church, and finally, 7, with the Shaker Church, which was the flower and fulfillment of all prophecy, the highest development of religious truth and the poorest adaptation of it to the life. He claimed that the first two Churches—that of Christ and that of the Apostles—contained the three essential doctrines of celibacy, community, peace, which characterized the Shakers and which must always characterize the true church. Into the other churches these foreign and impure elements had been introduced to prove their degradation and to destroy their highest spiritual efficiency. These are the main points of an address which must have been a full hour long, disconnected, illogical, full of misquotations of history, and every way just such a one as you might expect from a narrow-minded, uneducated man, who knew little of the world, and whom a slight knowledge of theological terms and a very little reading, had persuaded into the belief that he was wiser than other men. It was very amusing to hear the man talk, to see how very sincere he doubtless was, how wise in his own conceit, how shrewd and perfectly self-satisfied. His remarks evidently gratified the brethren and sisters who sat behind his back, and who would glance at us poor world's folk in a triumphant manner which was altogether absurd, when they thought he had made a good point, or driven home a hard argument. But I fancy not even the simplest of the people to whom he directed his remarks was at all deluded into belief.

The Shakers, it is well known, date from about the time of the declaration of the independence of this country. The year 1770, I think, marked their organization in England, and ANN LEE was their prophet. a few years later, she came to this country, accompanied by ten of her disciples. Like most such delusions, the spread of Shakerism was greatest at first, and it was not many years before it had reached its culminating point, since which time the sect has lost rather than gained. But whatever the absurdities of their faith, and the unnaturalness of their manner of life, they are a thrifty people, and their communities are the only ones which have succeeded in maintaining the community principle through a long series of years. They are admirable farmers, bear a good reputation for honesty, but exhibits no little worldly greed for money. Their houses are neat and orderly, their horses and cattle in fine condition, their fields industriously tilled, their barns full and their hands hard with honest labor. So doing they are of use to their fellows, and perhaps, considering who and what they are, they accomplish more than they would if they lived in any other way.

TRAVELER.

FROM NORFOLK.

The Weather—The Hostile Feeling between the Whites and Blacks Abating.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, Aug. 3, 1865.

The weather still continues warm. Trade is dull and will be so until the weather cools down to a bearable point. The town is quiet. Some important burglaries took place a few nights ago. The parties have been arrested and will be tried. Capt. HOFFMAN, Thirteenth New-York Artillery, did good service in obtaining the arrest of these parties. One PATRICK SAVAGE, an enlisted man in the regiment, was the main instrument in ferreting out the scoundrels who robbed Mr. FOREMEN's jewelry store.

The Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers takes the place of the Thirteenth New-York Artillery, who go to Washington to-morrow. This regiment has been at this point for a long time. Matters at the Custom-house are drifting into old channels. The Quartermasters and Commissaries are vacating the buildings, and the naval officers and Lighthouse Board take their rooms.

The hostile feeling existing between the different classes is dying out. A happier feeling exists, and it is the wish of all that it should continue. Many of the soldiers of the rebel army, inspired with admiration for the gallantry of the Northern soldiers, give them the hand of friendship. The Freedmen's Bureau is endeavoring to soften down some of the harsh feelings that are so prone to be indulged against the negroes. It don't seem so much the object of this bureau to make voters, as to fit the colored people for a more enlarged sphere of usefulness, and to make the freed people the true representatives of manhood. X.

From Fortress Monroe.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Aug. 5, 1865.

The following persons have died at this hospital during the past week:

James C. Birch, Co. B, 28th U. S. Colored Infantry; Thomas Woodhouse, colored citizen, Va.; Benj. F. Nixon, Co. A, 11th Va., (Union;) Chester Mosley, Co, H, 127th U. S. Colored Infantry; Jeremiah Richard, Co. G, 23d Ill.; John Kause, Co. I, 31st U. S. Colored Infantry.

Thus, in a hospital containing 2,600 patients, we do not average one death per day at the sickliest season of the year. E. P. R.

Presidential Summer Residence.

The following is the letter, referred to yesterday by our Washington correspondent, from the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Public Buildings, instructing that officer to endeavor to obtain for present use a suitable Summer residence for the President, on the high grounds in the neighborhood of Washington, the Presidential mansion in the city being deemed unhealthy during the latter Summer and autumnal months:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1865.

SIR: It has been represented to me that the Executive mansion is in an unhealthy location for a summer residence, as has been thoroughly attested by the experience of every family occupying it for a long series of years, each of them experiencing severe, and some of them fatal sickness. It has also come to my knowledge that nearly every member of the family of the present Chief Magistrate, during the brief period they have been occupying the Executive mansion, has been visited with serious illness, including the President in person, to such extent as to interrupt the transaction of public business for many days together. You are, therefore, hereby requested and directed, after consultation with the President, and ascertaining that it would be agreeable to him, to procure a suitable residence for his occupancy during the Summer and Autumnal months of the current fiscal year, on Georgetown Heights, or such other convenient and healthy location as he may indicate, and to fit up the same for his convenience and comfort, being careful to avoid all unnecessary expense.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES HARLAN, Secretary.

B. B. FRENCH, Esq., Commissioner of Public Buildings, Washington.

THE LATE FLOOD IN MINNESOTA—AFFECTING AND LAMENTABLE INCIDENT.—The Ontonagon *Miner* says that the saddest incident of the disasters occasioned by the recent flood, is the drowning of five children in one family, and the almost superhuman efforts of the mother to save them. The father, BETHUEL DRAPER, living on the west side of the Ontonagon, near the crossing of the Wisconsin Road, was out on the L'Anse railroad survey, and his two eldest children were away; the mother, an Indian woman, and her five youngest children being at home, and were asleep when the water came into their shanty. One of the children, it is said, was drowned before the terrified mother could get them out, but she lashed its body and three of the others on her back and to her sides, and took the fifth in her arms, and struck out for a tree near by, to which she managed to tie the corpse, in the vain hope of preserving it for burial, but the tree soon gave way and swept down the resistless torrent, and in her maternal efforts to save the rest by swimming to a second place of safety, the frantic mother felt the child in her bosom expire, and saw the others swept under by the foaming billows and buried from her sight forever. The mother climbed a small tree, where she remained over two days, waiting for the river to subside, and on Saturday reached the Forest Landing, almost exhausted with cold and hunger.

Recognition of Gen. Pope's Services.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 7.

Gen. POPE, commanding the Department of Missouri, has been brevetted Major-General of the regular army, for meritorious and gallant service.

Tobacco steady and unchanged. Hemp stiff at $1 60 for Undressed, $2 50 for Dressed. Cotton, 43c.@44c. Receipts, 1,320 bales. Flour unchanged. Wheat, $1 65@1 90 for fair to prime; $2 17@$2 30 for choice. Corn declined 3c.@5c.; sales at 75c.@84c. Whisky, $2 19@$2 20.

A Father and Mother Killed by a Son.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 7.

A young man named IRWIN brutally murdered his father and mother, at Deertown, near Hamilton, on Saturday last.

The Canadian Premier.

QUEBEC, Monday, Aug. 7.

It is stated that Sir NARCISSE BELLEAU is to be the new Premier of Canada.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 6.

Nine hundred and forty-four bales of cotton passed here to-day for St. Louis, and 450 for Cincinnati and Evansville.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM.—We have been shown a very curious contrivance for preventing the escape of slaves, brought from Raleigh, N. C., by Mr. ELIAS SMITH. It consists of a strong iron belt, to be fastened to the waist by a padlock, and an iron collar for the neck. An iron arm attachment to the back of belt and collar holds a bell high over the head of the victim, the course of whose escape is thus easily traced, in a somewhat similar manner to the lady of Banbury Cross, the fine noise of whose going is matter of history.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The following is the semi-annual statement of the gross earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company:

From all sources from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1865	$1,497,686 10
From all sources for corresponding months of 1864	967,041 83
Increase	$530,644 27

TELEGRAPHIC.—At a regular meeting of the New-York District of the National Telegraphic Union, held at their rooms, No. 117 Broadway, last night, the following named gentlemen were elected delegates to the annual convention, to be held at Chicago, on the first Monday in September: F. G. Beach, J. B. Oltman, M. H. Reddings and J. L. Edwards; and H. P. Jones and J. B. Page, alternates.

EXPLOSION IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT'S ARMORY.—At about 11 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was caused by the explosion of a box of blank cartridges in the armorer's room of the Seventy-first Regiment, over Centre Market, and FREDERICK W. COOK, of No. 145 Mulberry-street, and THOMAS DAISY, of Marion-street, who were in the room watching for thieves, were very severely burned, but not seriously injured. They were taken home. The windows of the room were shattered, and things were scattered, but beyond this no damage was done. PATRICK HENNESSY, of No. 4 Engine Company, was run over by his own engine, in the Bowery, corner of Broome-street, the wheels passing over his breast and injuring him seriously. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Consumption Curable| by Herbal Remedials.
Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam
—will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-
Lungs—seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus,
—sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectora-
Lungs—tion, physical prostration, and, in fact, every
—form of consumption will disappear, after the
Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of
—time. It is compounded of rare native and
Lungs—foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose
—curative effects prove that nature has provided
Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Your nearest
—druggist will furnish you with a copy of my
Lungs—pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illus-
—trated with colored plates, free. Price $1 per
Lungs—bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale
—and retail of D. BARNES & CO., New-York;
Lungs—JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; LORD
—& SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; and by druggists
Lungs—generally.

A Card.
I have concluded to treat no more CANCER. After having investigated Dr. DIXON'S treatment, at No. 727 Broadway, New-York, I find, in my opinion, he has the most valuable discovery, which is an ANTIDOTE FOR CANCER, ever brought to light. It entirely eradicates the disease, and renders the patient comfortable. Hence I take pleasure in recommending my patrons, and all who are thus afflicted, to consult Dr. J. C. DIXON.
Dr. JOHN SCOTT, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Best Bricks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Patent Steam Brick Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at *one-third the cost* of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen of brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

[illegible]Hill's Hair-dye 50 Cents—Black or Brown Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Writing Inks and Mucilage, the best in the world manufactured by S. S. STAFFORD,
No. 11 Cedar-st., New-York.

Burnett's Cocoaine Dresses the Hair perfectly, without greasing, drying, or stiffening it.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
No. 508 Broadway.

Wheelers & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co
Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.
Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

CONNELL—CONKLIN.—On Monday, Aug. 7, by Rev. J. K. Wardle, Mr. JAMES M. CONNELL and Miss HARRIET CONKLIN, of New-York.

DURYEA—WIGGINS.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 7, by Rev. Mr. Reid, WILLIAM H. DURYEA, of Greenpoint, and CORNELIA A. WIGGINS, of Newtown, L. I. No cards.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At New-Brunswick, on Sunday, Aug. 6, CORNELIA RUTGERS, eldest child of Dr. Henry R. Baldwin and Elizabeth Rutgers, his wife, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. [illegible] George-st.

BENEDICT.—At Castleton, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Aug. 6, READ, son of Read and Mary E. Benedict, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Trinity M. E. Church, Factoryville, S. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BUTLER.—On the 5th inst., Miss MARY BUTLER, formerly of this city, and late of Pine Bluff, Ark., daughter of the late George and Catharine Butler, of this city.

Her friends and acquaintances, those of her brothers, Edward C. and Samuel Butler, and those of her brother-in-law, James Andrews, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration in 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Arkansas papers please copy.

DOREMUS.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 7, HENRY M. DOREMUS.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother, No. 47 Catherine-st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DIAMOND.—On Monday, Aug. 7, after a short illness, KATE ISABEL, only daughter of P. H. and Kate H. Diamond, aged 5 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

FURNALD.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, at Elizabeth City, N. J., HARRY, infant son of Francis P., Jr., and Ella Furnald.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

FAIRCHILD.—In this city, on Friday, Aug. 4, CHARLES, infant son of Lewis J. and Lizzie Fairchild.

GWYNNE.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, at Pleasant Valley, WILLIAM H. GWYNNE, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at his late residence, Pleasant Valley, this day, (Tuesday,) the 8th inst., at 11:30 A. M., without further notice. The steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* leaves foot of Christopher-st., 10th-av.

HATHAWAY.—At New-Bedford, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 6, Mrs. SUSAN S., wife of Francis Hathaway, of Brooklyn.

HOLLANDE.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, FERDINAND HOLLANDE, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from St. Xavier's Church in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

KEEP.—At Lockport, after a short illness, WILLIAM KEEP, aged 53 years.

LOWRY.—Suddenly, at Newport, R.I., on Thursday, Aug. 3, DONALDSON COURTRIGHT LOWRY, born at Erie, Penn., Feb. 20, 1859, aged 6 years, 5 month and 14 days, and the eldest son of Lieut. Commander R. B. Lowry, U. S. N., and Lizzie Courtright Lowry.

A pure and gentle child;
None knew him but loved him.

☞ Philadelphia, Washington, Erie and Wilksbarre papers please copy.

LANE.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, ALFRED GARDINER, infant son of James and Lois Lane, aged 16 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 187 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Fare thee well, sweet bird of beauty,
Little angel, fare thee well;
For thou wert too pure and lovely
In a world like this to dwell.

LEARY.—On Sunday morning, 6th inst., Capt. WM. H. LEARY, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral from the Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

PETERS.—On Saturday, Aug. 5, CHRISTIANA A. PETERS, wife of the late Wm. Peters, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton-st., corner of Montague, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PLATT.—On Sunday, Aug. 6, at Rossville, S. I., ANNE PLATT, daughter of the late Thomas Platt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Rossville, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, the 9th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at the Huguenot Station to meet the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

PARSONS.—In Elizabeth, on Monday, Aug. 7, of marasmus, ARTHUR WHITTEMORE, youngest son of Samuel M. and Virginia W. Parsons, aged 4 months.

RODMAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 5, MARY A., youngest daughter of A. Mann, Jr., and wife of Thos. H. Rodman, in her 40th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 126 Remsen st., Brooklyn.

SMITH.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 6, ELEANOR EVERETT, youngest daughter of Rev. N. E. and Eleanor V. D. Smith, aged 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 299 Court-st., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SCOTT.—On Monday, Aug. 7, JOHN D. SCOTT, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 14 West 46th-st.

SANCHEZ.—In this city, on Monday, Aug. 7, CARLOS MALIBRAN Y SANCHEZ, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TILYOU.—On Monday evening, Aug. 7, after a lingering illness, THADEUS E. TILYOU.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in the papers of Wednesday.

TINDALL.—On Saturday, Aug. 5, at Norwalk, Conn., suddenly, JAMES A. TINDALL, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, those of his sons-in-law, A. Oldrin Salter and Henry A. Horn, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Norwalk, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave at 12½ o'clock corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., New-Haven Railroad depot. Carriages in waiting at Norwalk to convey the friends of the family to his late residence.

TAYLOR.—At Westport, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 6, HENRY, infant son of Francis and Elizabeth C. Taylor.

The remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery, New-York, on Tuesday, the 8th inst.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MAP OF THE Territories and Pacific States.

Showing all new boundaries and routes, and much new and valuable information. Size, 35x40 inches. Price, mounted on rollers, or folded in muslin covers, $1 50. A finely-executed Copper Plate Map. Mailed, or sold by periodical dealers.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
No. 21 John-st., New-York.

GEN. GRANT, HIS PORTRAIT, CHARACTER AND BIOGRAPHY.—The September number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will contain the usual variety of interesting matter, on ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, PHSYCOLOGY, &c. Advertisements should be sent in before the 10th inst.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

READY IN A FEW DAYS,
THE GREAT WEST;
TRAVELERS', EMIGRANTS', MINERS' AND SETTLERS'
GUIDE AND HAND-BOOK
TO THE
WESTERN, NORTHWESTERN, AND PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES, AND CALIFORNIA,
with a full and accurate account of their Mineral and Agricultural Resources, Climate, Soil, &c.,
ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP,
SHOWING THE BEST ROUTES TO THE GOLD AND SILVER MINES,
AND A
COMPLETE TABLE OF DISTANCES, FARES, TIMES OF STARTING, &c.
To which are added copies of the U. S. Homestead Law and the Mining Laws of the respective States.
COMPILED FROM THE LATEST OFFICIAL SOURCES,
By EDWARD H. HALL,
Author of "Ho! for the West," "Western Gazetteer," etc.
1 vol., 12mo., Paper Covers, 50 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York.
For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents in the United States and Canada.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

HO! FOR THE ADIRONDACKS!
TO HUNTERS AND FISHERS!
We have just published a fine
NEW MAP
OF THE
ADIRONDACK REGION,
size 32x34 inches. Price, in muslin covers for the pocket, or mounted on rollers, $1 50.
Sent by mail or sold by periodical dealers. This finely-executed work is made from the latest and most reliable information.
H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st., N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE UNJUST JUDGE,
A MEMORIAL
OF
ROGER BROOKE TANEY,
Late Chief Justice of the United States.
Price 50 cents.
For sale by the
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.
Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

PHELPS' HEADACHE TETRAGONS.—The great cure for headache, sickness of stomach, loss of appetite, constipation, and all billious affections. Sold by principal druggists. Wholesale by LOVEJOY, No. 93 Fulton-st.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 185 Spring-st.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
J. P. CONCKLIN, THOS. G. BAKER, } Secretaries.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 36 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864. and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE WEEDSPORT BANK, WEEDSPORT, Cayuga Co., has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

WILLIAM I. SHREVE, NO. 35 WALL-ST., has for sale: 100 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad stock, 100 shares American Telegraph stock, 300 shares Western Union stock, $5,000 Hudson County bonds, $10,000 Jersey City bonds, town bonds of Wisconsin and Southern securities. Miscellaneous stocks and bonds not quoted at the New-York Exchange bought and sold on commission.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., August 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.
E. F. STONE Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL..............................$5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000.
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.
AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons on the three years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 14th inst., after 5 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest Department of this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY,
No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of G. & T. Stevenson, No. 27 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the election for Trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

NEW-ORLEANS.—A GENTLEMAN GOING to New-Orleans on steamer sailing next Saturday, and intending to return within thirty days, would take charge of any business matters intrusted to his charge; he is a thorough and practical business man, and can satisfy any party wishing his services as regards honesty, integrity and capacity. Address JAMES, Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD CO.—The holders of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Road will please send their names and address, with amount and description of the bonds held by them, to the office of the Treasurer, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place, without delay.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or discount clerk in a bank. One having some experience may address A. B., Box No. 4,166 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT NEW-YORK, COMPRISING FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the annual lists containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations made and taken within this district by the Assistant Assessors for the year 1864, including licenses expiring May 1, 1866, will be open at this office for and during the space of fifteen days from and after the seventh day of this present month, and that during said fifteen days the Assessor will receive appeals and determine relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation.

Assessments and enumerations contained in said annual list, and all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid, shall be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is required, and shall moreover state the grounds or principle of error complained of.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 83 Cedar-st.,
NEW-YORK, 7th August, 1865.
S. P. GILBERT,
Assessor 32d District, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.—JAMES M. CALHOUN, Plaintiff, vs. SOPHIA CALHOUN, Sarah Calhoun, Alvan Calhoun, Mary Calhoun, Hattie Calhoun, Mary Burt, James Burt, Charles Burt, Charles Calhoun, Samuel McClure and Nancy McClure, his wife, Ebenezer Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, Joseph Forest and Sarah Forest, his wife, Frank C. S. Calhoun, William A. Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, widow of John Calhoun, John Young and Mary C. Young, his wife, Defendants.—Copy summons—complaint filed.—[Revenue stamp, 50 cts., canceled.]—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Jefferson County, on the 19th day of July, A. D., 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, in the village of Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HAMMOND & WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Watertown, N. Y.
jy25-law7wTu.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.
A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its twenty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 21st day of August inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall, st.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free from government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 10th of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of government tax, payable 10th inst.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS, AMBULANCES, SPRING WAGONS, &c.—Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at a point near the Ambulance Park, on "N," between 17th and 18th sts., Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, Aug. 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

407 two-horse ambulances,
6 four-horse ambulances,
24 two-horse spring wagons,
2 two-horse transport carts,
3 hacks,
1 sulky,

which have been used in government service.

ALSO,
will be sold at a point north of the Railroad Park, corner of 1st-st. east and "N" st. north, immediately after the completion of the sale of the ambulances, &c., above referred to:

160 two-horse wagons,
103 four-horse wagons,
10 sets four-horse running gear.

The ambulances and wagons will be sold singly to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.

The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 7, 1865.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st. on FRIDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,
which have been used in the government service.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.

Terms—Cash in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 8, AT 11 o'clock within the store—
750 boxes Malaga Raisins,
(for account of whom it may concern.)
19 casks Bohemian Prunes, slightly damaged.
At 12 o'clock on Pier 10 East River—
10 boxes fresh Sicily oranges;
2,103 boxes fresh Sicily lemons;
Cargo brig *Mary Bardon*, from Palermo.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A modern built two-story house, containing 11 rooms; lot 108x117 ft., together with 7 building lots, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. The property is situated in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., on the south side of the Bloomfield Turnpike, within about four minutes walk of Watsessing Railroad station. For particulars address Box No. 441 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

MULES AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, August 10, a large lot of selected government mules, kind in harness, will be sold at auction in Brooklyn, on circus ground, Fulton-av., five blocks from the City Hall, near the junction of Flatbush and De Kalb avs. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
M. H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.
For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 121 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M.
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 126 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.
For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS. Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:
Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 119 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers, barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, August fifteen, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements viz: sewers, in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Hammond-streets; in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point four hundred and fifty feet east; in Fifty-fifth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point five hundred and twenty-feet east; in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; in Hanover-square and Pearl-streets, between Wall-street and Old Slip, and in Sixty-first-street, from a point five hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; and Stone Block Pavements in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues; in Fifty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; in Forty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues; and in Twenty-sixth-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues. Each proposal must be indorsed on its envelope with the title of the work for which it is offered, also with name of bidder, and the date of offering.

Blank forms and specifications can be had on application to the contract clerk at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park.)

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF MILITARY RAILROADS, U. S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.

FOR SALE—CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures, and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The mill and machinery constructed to reroll railroad iron are entirely new, and of the most improved character.

For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter, to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

All bids should be indorsed "Proposals to purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."
D. C. McCALLUM, Brevet Maj.-Gen.
Director and General Manager Military Railroads, U. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 139 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 565 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES
vs.
FOREIGN.
THE
BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,
in order to protect their own interests, will, in future, sell their very superior quality of GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE SHEET, at gold rates, taking the closing rate the previous day as the standard, and will sell at five per cent. less than the Foreign Tissue is sold at on that day.
SAM'L C. BISHOP, General Agent,
Aug. 1, 1865. No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

LEWIS & COX.
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, CHARLTON T. LEWIS, S. S. COX, COUNSELORS AT LAW,
No. 132 Broadway. Post-Office Box, No. 5,660
NEW-YORK CITY.
Attend to all business in the courts of the United States, and in the Departments at Washington. Especial attention given to Internal Revenue business and to claims against foreign governments, as well as our own.
Judge Lewis' experience as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Charlton T. Lewis' experience as Deputy Commissioner, will be a guarantee of thorough acquaintance with the Revenue Laws.
Mr. Cox's connection with the Committee of Foreign Affairs in Congress, and his long membership of the National Legislature, insure a thorough knowledge of legislation and practice in the departments.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)
At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.
An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

BASS & CO., BREWERS,
Burton-on-Trent, Eng., having information of the fraudulent use of their trade labels in the United States, hereby offer a reward of $200 for evidence that will secure the conviction of any persons perpetrating this fraud, the particulars to be given to THOS. McMULLEN, No. 44 Beaver-st., agent for the sale of this celebrated ale in the United States.

HAVE YOUR ROOF COVERED WITH fire-proof and water-proof cement. The Union Cement Roofing Company repairs the most dilapidated and leaky roofs of all kinds at a moderate cost, and warrants them tight. Principal office No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Branch offices, No. 389 Myrtle-av., and No. 90 Barclay-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 8 Washington-st., near Reade.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!! IN MAKING WINE FROM APPLES.—No family need be without it. Information free. An enterprising man, where apples are plenty, can make $5,000 before Christmas, and remain at home. Address, for circular, HALL & REED, No 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

CARD.—OUR CUSTOMERS ARE RESPECTFULly advised that JOHN BELL, sometimes serving us as a collector, is no longer in our employ.
WM. R. POWELL & CO., No. 298 Broadway.

OLD SLIP CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BAKERY WITH ALL THE APPURTENANCES, including house, horse, wagon, &c., to lease or for sale; a baker long since established and now doing a successful trade, and who is about to retire from all business, proposes to give some one a good chance; everything requisite for a continuance of the present business is now on the spot. A profit of several thousand dollars per annum can be shown to such persons as may want the establishment; the business is exclusively cash; good reference and security required. Further information can be had at Fountain's india-store. No. 858 Broadway, or C. M. MEEKS, No. 175 86th-st., corner 3d-av.

PARTNER WANTED IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED business in the City of Chicago, Ill. Any good reliable party having a capital of $15,000, desirous of entering into a first-class business already established, will find this an opportunity seldom met with; the best of references given and required. Address T. B., Post-office Box No. 2,377, New-York City, or Post-office Box No. 2,334, Chicago, Ill.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—FOR SALE—A new and elegant country store, together with the flourishing business, established more than thirty years. Full particulars at No. 109 Leonard-st. Apply immediately.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERESTS in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., Box No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE AND seamstress, excellent city reference, a situation in the city or country; does up baby linen well; cuts and fits ladies' and children's plain clothing neatly; will go in country; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK WHO thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, boneing, larding, &c.; no objection to the country; unexceptionable references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311, 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 335 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant wet nurse; no objections to go in the country. Apply for two days at Mrs. BAILEY'S, No. 261 Houston-st. Good city reference.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERMAID and fine washer, a girl of tidy habits, a situation in city or country; does up finery in style; or as housemaid; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL to go to the country as a first-class waitress or chambermaid; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 372 7th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse; also, is competent to take care of an infant; best of reference given. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress and chambermaid, or would do the fine washing. Call for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st.

AN OPERATOR WISHES A SITUATION to sew by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing by hand or machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 91 Henry-st.

MALES.

WANTED—SOMETHING TO DO, BY A YOUNG active man, recently in the United States service; good writer; quick and correct at figures; has some knowledge of cloth business; occupation more the object than salary. Apply to CHAMPNEY & SMITTEN, jewelers, No. 127 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG MAN (Scotch Protestant) as coachman; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, driving, keeping carriages and harness in first-rate condition; testimonials most satisfactory from last employer. Apply for two days at HENDERSON'S office, 73 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SINgle man as coachman and gardener in a private family; willing to go to any part of the country; can procure good reference from the country or city. Apply at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two or three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 25 years of age, as coachman in a private family; country preferred; is willi g to make himself useful; good city reference. Address M., Box No. 214, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man and wife; man as coachman and gardener; can milk; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; have the best reference. Address J. Q., for two days, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 744 Broadway for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good city driver, and has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A hardware store, by a young man who has had some experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, or to take care of a place in the country; can furnish first-class reference. Call on or address JAMES HAND, No. 67 Wall-st., second story, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk in an office or salesroom in a wholesale or retail store; good reference. Address B., No. 266 Broadway, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man, as groom, porter or waiter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY as gardener, coachman or cart driver; can make himself generally useful; can do any work on a farm if required. Address PATRICK BUNS, 266 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; can take care of horses and drive if required; best reference given. Address, for two days, J. K., Box 215 *Times* Office

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT A situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses, greenhouses, &c.; best of reference. Call at No. 233 Avenue A, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced coachman, with long city reference; is a Protestant. Address C. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter or groom; willing to make himself generally useful with a gentleman in the country; is not afraid of work. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; no objection to the country; has reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant young man; has the best of city reference. Address T. H., Box 217 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSERS WANTED—MALE OR FEmale, in city or country to sell, POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, of all the members of Congress who voted for the Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery; a companion to that of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is the finest group picture ever published on either side of the Atlantic. Agents can easily make $100 to $200 a month selling it. Address or call on G. M. POWELL & CO., Room No. 24, Bible House New-York.

WANTED—A STEWARD OR PURVEYOR FOR a church school for young ladies. The applicant must furnish undoubted references as to character and fitness; should be a Protestant, a man of mature years, and capable of keeping accounts. For a suitable person a comfortable home and a moderate salary is offered. Address, with full particulars, Y. Z., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, in an office; one about 18 years of age; must be quick and correct at figures, as well as a good penman. One ready and willing to do all that may be asked of him, such as general office duties, may find a good, permanent position by addressing, in own handwriting, inclosing copies of testimonials, IRON, *Journal of Commerce* Office.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, an English or Scotch Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family. Apply this day, between 10 and 12, at HENDERSON'S office, No. 73 Nassau-st, where the employer can be seen.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY, ONE ABOUT 14 YEARS old, and residing with his parents in Brooklyn preferred; wages $2 per week. Inquire at No. 59 Cedar-st., second floor.

WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN A family of four, a respectable Protestant woman; she must be willing to clean up first story on Friday; wages $10. Answer Box No. 285 Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED.—A COLORED WAITER WHO CAN come well recommended as sober, honest and industrious, may find a situation by calling at No. 21 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A WAITER. ONE FULLY QUALIfied, with satisfactory recommendations, may hear of a place at No. 61 Pine-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, ONE WHO UNDERstands his business. Apply at No. 45 and 47 East 41st-st., J. King's livery stables.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a boy about 15 years of age, who resides with his parents. Address H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A MERCHANT'S OFFICE; wages $3 per week. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock at No. 11 College-place, up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER; A GOOD hand will get a steady place and good wages, at No. 79 Bayard-st., corner of Mott.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—IN A PAPER warehouse; would prefer one acquainted with the business. Address, with reference, age and salary required, PAPER, Box No. 2,556 Post-office.

PROOF-READER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIenced reader, at No. 20 North William-st.; none but a practical printer need apply.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.
Signed
JOHN BRYAN,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
RICHD. S. ROBERTSON,
JOHN F. BATCHELDER.
No. 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of ROBERT & TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. ROBERT will sign in liquidation.
FREDK. ROBERT,
FRANKLIN G. TAYLOR.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug 5, 1865.

The business, as heretofore conducted by the above firm, will be continued at the same store, No. 62 John-st., by the subscriber.
F. G. TAYLOR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1865.

COAL.

BEST RED ASH AND WHITE ASH Coal, $8 per ton. Genuine Lehigh, $8 50. Stove, range, grate and furnace. Orders by post or otherwise delivered carefully. Screened at short notice.
THOS. STOKES, corner 32d-st. 10th-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDson River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 60 acres; has a river front of 3,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood, render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

55,000 ACRES ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, Iowa, Michigan and other State lands, $1 to $20 per acre. Large farm 500 acres, near the city, embracing valuable factory property, large mansion and thirty dwellings; several beautiful places at and near Summit, N. J.; a great variety of farms, country-seats, &c., all sizes, locations and prices, for sale or exchange for city or Brook- lyn property.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE village of Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, 10 farms from 40 to 200 acres of land; 8 small farms from 4 to 40 acres; several village houses with gardens attached; 5 beautiful country seats from 4 to 12 acres each; beautiful sites for building, &c.; these are all good and valuable properties, and near the depot. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, near the depot, Madison.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

AN EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE and forge shops for sale a bargain on easy terms, doing a large profitable business, convenient to the city; buildings, machinery, patterns, tools, &c., complete and all in good order.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE, ABOUT FIVE acres, on the south side of Staten Island, near Eltingville Railroad Depot. View unsurpassed. Superior facilities for boating, bathing, fishing, yachting, &c. Price $2,000 for the plot, or $1,000 for 2½ acres. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BAYonne, on dummy car route, five miles from Jersey City, a neat house and barn, nearly new, 3½ acres of land, in good condition; variety of fruit; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN C. POST, Bayonne, N. J.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, the block of land bounded by 90th and 91st sts., Avenue A and the East River; deep water and a good harbor. Apply to P. C BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND GARden well stocked with fruit and shrubbery; also, carriage-house, located on Locust Hill-av., in Yonkers. Inquire of A. H. SCUDDER, No. 282 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 143D-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.; one on 101st-st., near Broadway, and one on 77th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to
CHARLES MOTT, No. 192 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, BROWNstone house, 25x60x100, near Madison-square, for sale at a sacrifice; immediate possession. Apply to URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 4th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

SOUTH ORANGE.—TO RENT OR LEASE—with immediate possession, a house furnished or unfurnished; billiard-room, conservatory, stables and grounds. Address Box No. 4,087 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE OR FOUR-story unfurnished modern built house, in nice order, about the middle of September, by a family of adults. Location between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 40th sts. The lessee may desire to occupy the house for a term of years. Satisfactory references will be furnished regarding character and responsibility. Address, for two days, with real name, giving full particulars, price of rent, &c., B. W. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, A three or four story high stooped house, between Lexington and 6th avs. and 12th and 40th sts. Address Box No. 6,854 Post-office, with terms and description.

WANTED TO HIRE—ABOVE 14TH-ST., AND between 4th and 6th avs., a medium sized house in good repair. Apply, stating terms and location, to OTIS W. BOOTH, No. 111 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, for the Winter, in some select boarding-house or private family, where the comforts of a refined and liberal home may be had. Location below 30th-st. preferred. To save weary steps please address, with all particulars, C. C., Box No. 2,757 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman, wife and one child, (8 years old;) would prefer to furnish their own rooms, except carpets. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address Box No. 2,669 Post-office.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD, THREE ROOMS, between 4th and West 34th sts., for an American family, (six adults,) at $125 per month; have bedding; or would pay $600 for a house. For particulars, address H., City Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MR. L. H. CASS IS NOW prepared to entertain boarders during the warm season; has a very pleasant location on the Catskill and Hunter road, ten miles from Catskill and two miles from the Mountain House; rooms large and airy. Persons wishing to procure board please address L. H. CASS, Palonville, Greene Co., N. Y.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c. A double room will be vacant in a few days in the Summit House; also accommodations for a large family in a spacious cottage, with private table if desired.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWELL, CONN.—The location is among the mountains; cool and healthy; pleasant rooms, good water, and a good table; price $6 to $8. Address Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

EDWARDS' RESTAURANT, No. 14 Cortlandt-street, opposite the Western Hotel, New-York. House open day and night, Sundays excepted. The patrons of this place will be served with breakfast, dinner, and tea, at the usual hours. The traveling public, the business community, and ladies and children will here find a quiet, neat, and pleasant place for taking their meals.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A LADY EMINENTLY QUALIFIED AS to scholarship and experience, and who is possessed of most flattering testimonials as to her ability as teacher, desires to make an arrangement with some party to whom her offices may prove immediately available. The advertiser has taught with good success, higher English, French, Latin and Music. Compensation, other than a home, not demanded. References exchanged. Address, during one week, D, care of E. Tellering, No. 819 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDucate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harriss, No. 148 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS SPENT SOME time in Paris, to teach French in a New-England academy; salary $1,000; also, a gentleman to take charge of the Commercial Department; salary $1,500. Address PRINCIPAL, New-Haven, Conn.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY COMPETENT TO teach English, French and music, desires a position as governess. Address Box 2,116 New-York Post-office.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationery and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,320	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.......SATURDAY, Aug. 5
ERIN.......SATURDAY, Aug. 12
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON.......3,204 tons.......900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.......3,204 tons.......900-horse power
EUROPE.......3,204 tons.......900-horse power
NAPOLEON III....(Nearly ready).......1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.......(Building).......Great power.
PEREIRE.......(Building).......Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS...(Building).......Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOCANDI....FRIDAY......Aug. 18
EUROPE.......A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY......Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 7½ o'clock A. M.
The CUBA will sail on the 23d of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD steamship TARIFA, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on THURSDAY, 10th inst. Cabin passage, $80. Gold, or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.......65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship
CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
First Cabin.......$100 00
Second Cabin.......55 00
Steerage.......32 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.,
or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN.......WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY.....Aug. 12
KANGAROO.......WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY.....Aug. 19
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.......$90 | Steerage.......$30
First Cabin to London...95 | Steerage to London.......33
First Cabin to Paris.......105 | Steerage to Paris.......40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DINON, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 16.......COSTA RICA.......WILSON,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
Sept. 1.......NEW-YORK.......TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
HIBERNIA.......SATURDAY, Aug. 12
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.
First class, $250. | Second class, $175. | Third class, $100.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid steamships
VICTOR, G. GATES, Commander.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander.
ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander.
The steamship VICTOR will leave Pier No. 36 North River SATURDAY, 12th August, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered Pier No. 36 North River, during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
UNITED STATES.......SHARE, Commander.
AMERICA.......CLIFT, Commander
CONSTITUTION.......GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA.......CARPENTER, Commander.
THE
UNITED STATES
will leave foot of Canal-st., N. R., WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage $35.
For frieght or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Agents in Savannah, Brigham, Baldwin & Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, and the MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE, will leave pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
The GRANADA,
R. BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class steamship
STARLIGHT,
Capt. E. PEARICK, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, August 9, at 3 P. M.
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.......$35
The new and first-class steamship
PERIH, E. H. DELAWAY, Commander.
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
FUNG SHUEY follows SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ORLEANS LINE. The splendid A 1 side-wheel steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. B. HILTON, will leave Pier No. 11 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M. precisely. The WESTERN METROPOLIS is one of the fastest steamers in the trade, her passenger accommodations being first-class. For freight, which will be taken at lowest rates, or passage, apply to W. H. ROBSON & CO.,
No. 119 Front-st.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.
For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.
Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Loug Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
New Line Between New-York and Long Branch.
The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.
This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

OLD SLIP CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—*Irenæus, N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
Nos. 86, 88, 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
This English and French boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 18th.
Address CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
Get instruction from Vogelsdorff, the practical bookkeeper, experienced teacher and recent wholesale merchant, and you will feel independent despite of all adversities. A perfect knowledge of book-keeping, arithmetic and writing guaranteed.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparation for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 3, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEwood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.
The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.
For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., and R. CHANNING MOORE, Jr., A. M., Principals. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address either of the principals.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, wishes to attend a first-class academy in the country; must have good gymnasium attached. Address, with particulars, average cost of living, &c., D. L. G., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT IN FIVE months, by a native Spaniard and experienced professor. Address A. P., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
INCREASED ATTRACTION.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾.
The Sensational Pantomimic Ballet of the
MIDNIGHT ASSAULT;
Or, THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS,
with interesting and exciting
ILLUMINATED TABLEAUX.
TONY DENIER, MR. C. K. FOX, MONS. BAPTISTINE, LEON CHENAT, MASTER TIMOTHY, MLLE. AURIOL, MISS E. SHELL, appear, together with the
FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT,
NICOLO TROUPE UPON THE MAGIC LADDERS,
TOGETHER WITH
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
On the PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.
PAS DE DEUX, FANCY AND COMIC DANCES,
by Mlle. Auriol, Mons. Baptistine, Miss E. Shell, Leon Chenat and Master Timothy.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, the accomplished LADY SKATER, in her graceful exhibition.
To conclude with the Laughable Comic Pantomime of
LOVE AMONGST THE BONNETS,
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL,
No. 720 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel,
Opens MONDAY, Aug. 14, for the season.
SIG. BLITZ, JR.,
The world-renowned
MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST,
With his troupe of one hundred
LEARNED CANARY BIRDS.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

Consult Dr. J. C. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or zinc burning, and without injuring the sound parts.

LADIES' LETTER,
By an experienced nurse and female physician. Sent in a sealed envelope for twenty cents. Address Mrs. Dr. KEWLER, Brooklyn Post-office, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince tany lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

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AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
TWENTY-FOURTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
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the most successful Drama of the day,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
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Seats secured six days in advance.

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MR. DAN BRYANT,
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MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 8, 1865,
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OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppalen, with song, "Limerick is Beautiful,"
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SECOND TIME
in this country of an entirely
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in four acts, in which Miss Reignolds will assume
Four Distinct Characters.
Four Distinct Characters.
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COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 7,
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SECOND RACE.—Purse of $400, for all ages; mile heats.
THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.
FIRST RACE.—Purse of $500, for three-year olds, one and a half miles; winner of the Derby or Travers' stakes excluded.
SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes of $50 each, p. p., $500 added, for two-year olds; one mile. Closed with 8 entries.
THIRD RACE.—Purse of $300, for all ages; one and a quarter miles.
FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.
FIRST RACE.—Purse of $300, selling-race, dash of one and a half miles, for all ages; the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race.
SECOND RACE.—Purse, $1,000, for all ages; three-mile heats.
FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.
FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., $[illegible] added for three-year olds, dash of two miles; winner of the Derby or Travers' Stakes 5 lbs. extra, but penalties not to accumulate. Closed with 14 entries.
SECOND RACE.—Purse of $400, mile heats, for beaten horses.
SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.
FIRST RACE.—Hurdle-race, purse of $500, dash of two miles, over hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high, four in each mile.
SECOND RACE.—Purse of $1,000, for all ages; dash of 4 miles.
THIRD RACE.—Purse of $500, for two-year olds, one mile; winner of the Saratoga Stakes 5 lbs. extra.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
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1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
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CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
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THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT

Remarkable Tragedy at Greenwich, Connecticut.

A Gang of Young White Men Form a Divorce Court.

They Attempt to Separate a Black Husband from his White Irish Wife.

The Opposing Parties Defend Themselves with Guns.

The Leader of the Riotous Crowd is Killed.

A CORONER'S JURY CALL IT JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

Mr. Philander Button Gives the Black Man a Little Advice.

Tells Him he is all Right in Fact, but had Better Leave.

SPEECH OF THE BLUE LAW DOGBERRY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

The beautiful and quiet neighborhood of Rocky Neck, Greenwich, which has of late years become more generally known to New-Yorkers as the Summer abode of the "Americus Club," and rapidly growing in favor as a cool and healthful resort, was, on Saturday night, startled and shocked by an attack of rowdies, most of them quite young men, and the shooting of their leader by an old negro woman, whose son and daughter they sought to maltreat. The circumstances are these: WM. HENRY (generally known as JACKSON) DAVENPORT, son of old Black JOE, residing on the point of Rocky Neck leading to the club ground, won, some two years since, the heart of an Irish maiden, who, despite all the antipathies and threatenings of her people, joined her lot to his. JACKSON is a fine, able-bodied negro, of 25 years, possessing considerable intelligence. He and his wife continued to live at his father's house on the Neck, he having improvised an ice-cream and sarsaparilla saloon for the use of the club in the Summer, and following the oyster business at No. 194 Attorney-street in the Winter. The family were considered peaceable and industrious, although, judging from some remarks of one of the jurors, there was a tendency to quarrelsomeness in JACKSON, probably originating, however, in being constantly set upon and worried by certain rowdies of the town, to whom the fact of miscegenation gave great umbrage. They could not admit of Biddy (we ask her pardon—ELLEN LOUISA) enjoying her peculiar love of color unmolested. The natural antagonism between the Irish and negro, aggravated during the last Presidential campaign by highly-wrought political harangues—found its legitimate culmination in the attack of Saturday night. A party of sixteen or eighteen, headed by the unfortunate deceased, a returned soldier, named LUDLAM CHARD, who had served in the Tenth Connecticut Regiment, and who, with his companions, had made too free with the whisky-bottle, sallied forth about 10 o'clock, with the declared intention of "whipping the nigger and sending the white wench out of the State;" or, as one of the gang expressed it, "giving her some advice." What shape their "advice" might have taken, had they succeeded in their design, it is not easy to see. Some proposed to imitate our tar-and-feathering friends of the South, by "whitewashing JACKSON and giving a coat of black to his wife," with any other harmless pleasantries that might suggest themselves to the playful, rowdy imagination.

The family of DAVENPORT had been warned of the intended surprise party which awaited them, and JACKSON had already [illegible] ago, got a foretaste of their intention, by a party (supposed to be some of the same) breaking into an ice-cream saloon he had at the depot and destroying all the contents. They were therefore on their guard so far as to keep a pistol and dilapidated double-barreled gun (one nipple broken) on the premises. When the party reached the house, all the inmates were in bed, except the old mother, aged between fifty and sixty years. She met their demand for JACKSON and his wife, (the "white wench,") by threatening to shoot any one who attacked the house, and firing a warning shot over their heads. Scared by this reception, they retired, but urged by CHARD and some others, again returned, throwing stones and threatening to kill JACKSON. Another harmless shot was fired, whether by JACKSON or his mother, the testimony is contradictory. Again the cowardly assailants (we must use the adjective, although the unfortunate deceased may have fought, and doubtless did, as bravely as the best when under his country's banner and in a good cause)—fell back; but a third time some of them renewed the attack, and then the old mother, who in the meanwhile had been struck with a stone, fired into their midst, shooting LUDLAM CHARD, the oldest, and apparently, the leader of the gang. A slug penetrated over the left ear, going through the base of the brain and coming out on the opposite side. He fell into a hole near the house, never spoke, and expired in about fifteen minutes. The party dispersed. Dr. JAMES H. HOYT was sent for, and soon arrived, but too late to render any assistance to the deceased. Mr. DAYTON, the constable, came upon the scene in about half an hour, found the colored family all in the house, and took them into custody—no resistance being offered. Some members of the Americus Club, hearing the firing, came over, and the body was conveyed to the house. The deceased was single.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Sunday morning, JABES MEAD, Esq., Justice, was notified, and as acting Coroner, impanneled a jury, who took evidence that day and on Monday morning. Subjoined is a summary of the testimony:

Betsy Davenport being sworn, stated: I am the wife of Joe Davenport, mother of Wm. Henry (Jacksone) Davenport; last night, after my family had retired, all of them, (my two sons, Wm. H. Jackson Davenport, Syrinus, Jackson's wife, Jane Jameson, my sister, and Charles Coes,) about ten o'clock, when passing through the room, I saw a gang of fellows coming toward the house; I should think there were nearly twenty; one of them asked for cream; he walked toward the booth; they asked for Jackson; I told them he was in bed; one of them said we must see him; I told them I had no cream; they wanted to come in; I told them they must not; one of them said he would; they then went round the house and threw a stone in the window; they then went in front and threw stones at the house and broke the windows up stairs; they then went away, and came back and said they wanted to come in and kill us; I told them to keep away; I called for a gun; I got it and fired the first time; they went away; they came back and said they would kill us; I fired the second time; they cried "Murder!" and ran; the door was not fastened; I fastened it; none of the family came down until both shots were fired; they tried the door; they said they wanted to come and get the white woman out, and they would have her; I told them to stay up-stairs; Jackson did not come down until after the firing; the gun was loaded with slugs; it has been loaded over a week; there appeared to be twenty men; they all appeared to have clubs; they all spoke together, and said they would kill us; I heard no firing after my son went out; I had a light but it was turned down; the curtains were up; the first time I fired they were scattered; the second time they were all in a gang; the clubs were all long, like bay-wood; I heard that threats had been made against us before that, but never heard them made; I never heard any trouble between the deceased and Jackson but once, about the 4th of July, when Jackson said that Chard slapped him in the face at the club-house.

Ellen Louisa Davenport, a white woman, wife of Jackson Davenport, being sworn, said: I was up stairs; my husband, Syrinus, Coes and Jane Jameson were up stairs; mother was down stairs; about ten o'clock I heard the men; they said they wanted ice-cream; they asked where Jackson was, and said they wanted the white woman—that they should have him dead or alive; mother said there was no one here for them; they all rushed up to the house; they appeared to be at the corner of the house; they shook the door; I judged of the place by the sound; I did not come down until after Mr. Dayton told me, when it was all over; we all stayed up stairs until after the firing; the firing was about twenty minutes after they demanded the white woman; after the first firing they went away and were gone some minutes; they came back and said they would kill us; my mother told Syrinus to hand the gun down; the gun was up stairs; Jackson handed the gun; they threw stones the first time; I heard them the second time hallo out that they would murder us; I don't know what passed down stairs; my husband has told me that about the 4th of July, Chard came up and slapped him in the face, and spoke to him about the white woman; my husband sometimes has a pistol: I was sitting on the side of the bed; there was a shade before the bed; the party came back after the second firing; I heard but two guns; I had gone to bed; I looked out of the window; I saw two with clubs; I saw them stoop down to pick stones; I saw the pistol in the hands of Dr. Hoyt afterward; I had not seen it for three or four days; I did not hear my husband or brother outside.

Jane Jameson, a colored woman, sister of Betsy Davenport, testified: The gang of men came to the house and asked for cream; my sister said she had none; we were all up stairs; they said, "No matter, we came to murder you;" she called William Henry Jackson to come down—that they were all going to murder us; they fired stones in through the room; Jackson and Syrinus came down; I saw them when they came down stairs; I came down behind them; I saw the stone when it came through the north window and struck on the floor; it hit my sister; I went to the south window; Jackson told them if they did not go away that he had a gun and would shoot them; they said they would not until they took every one of us out of the house; Jackson went to the door and told them he would shoot them; when they heard him say he had a gun, they went round the corner; Jackson stood by the window and fired the gun; after the firing they went out of the yard, and we all went up stairs; there was a light in the room; there was light so we could see about there; after we went up stairs, we looked out and saw them go back; Jackson took the gun up stairs and loaded it; my sister and me came back down stairs; the men came back, determined to take us; she said she would shoot them; they said they would not go away until they had killed us; Jackson wanted to come down, and his mother would not let him; one of the men struck at me with a club, and broke the window; they said they would break in; my sister said she would shoot them—that she had a gun; they were going to come in; she then took the gun and fired it; they ran out and cried murder; the fire men (club-men) came; there were two shots fired; Wm. Henry Jackson fired the first and my sister fired the second; I first heard the man was shot after the firemen came.

Syrenus Davenport testified in substance the same as the others, and that it was his mother who fired the gun.

James Haggerty, a young man of about 20 years, one of the attacking party, was sworn, and testified: I first saw deceased in the village about half-past nine o'clock; there were three or four boys with him; I was asked to go down with them; I understood they were going to take Jackson and the white woman away from there; we went down to Davenport's; after we got there, some of the crowd went into the yard; I stayed back; there were Ludlam Chard, (deceased,) John Chard, Thomas Ritch, James McFay, Alfred Owens, John Boles, Luke Fox, Celeste Champlin, John Doran, Montgomery Morrell, Geo. H. Morrell, James Dyer, Thos. McCormick, and others—about fifteen in all; some of them went into the yard; the old woman, Betsy Davenport, wanted to know what they wanted; some of them said they wanted Jackson; some said they wanted ice-cream; most of them said they wanted Jackson and the white woman; she said they should not have what they wanted at that hour of the night; I heard Jackson come down stairs in a great fury; I was six or seven rods from the house; I think there was a light; I heard a gun; I don't know who fired it; the boys got stones and threw at the house; I don't know if they tried the door; I think it was ten minutes after the first gun was fired that the second shot was fired; there were two or three other boys with me; we ran to the red gate after the second shot; at the red gate we made up our minds to go back again, to get Jackson and whip him, if we could; we went down about three or four rods, by a large tree, and talked; Lud. Chard was active in getting us to return; I and Morel and Boles went toward the house; a gun went off; I saw Boles and Lud. Chard fall down; I thought they were dodging; Boles stood by him when he was shot; the windows were up; can't tell who fired the gun; I did not see any one about the house; Boles told the rest of the crowd that Chard was shot; Chard was in front of a hole toward the house; I think the gun was fired out of the east window; I went after the doctor; the rest of the crowd were by the big tree at the time of the shot; stones were thrown after the first shot; most all of us had clubs; we got the clubs coming down the street, some of them at Runnell's wood pile; they were haysticks; four or five of the boys went by the back road, and the rest by the way of the red gate; I think there were about fifteen in the crowd; I think Montgomery Morell and James Dyer asked me to go; the talk in the crowd was that they were going to give the white wench twenty-four hours to leave the State; I heard James McFay make the proposal; the expedition was talked of four or five nights.

John Boles testified: I started from the village with the crowd to whip Jackson and turn out the white woman; we asked for Jackson; Betsey Davenport (his mother,) wanted to know what we wanted with Jackson; some of them said they would show d——d soon; Jackson came down and poked a gun out of the window—a double barrel shot gun; we ran back for fear of the gun; saw Jackson fire the gun; I was on the street; he was at the window, by the door; there was a light in the house at the time; the expedition was talked of Tuesday or Wednesday night; after the first firing we went to the red gate; as I went to the gate there was a gun fired at the back of the house; the three who were at the back of the house came across to the street; about eight or ten went to the house the second time; several lay under the fence; Lud. Chard and Thos. McCormick were with me; McCormick and Champlin threw stones; just as we got there, one of the wenches came to the window; the rest of the company lay under the fence by the other street; there was no light in the house at that time; the *first gun was not pointed toward us;* when Jackson came down stairs he wanted to know where the gun and revolver were; I did not hear any one tell where they was; there were no stones thrown before the first gun was fired.

Luke Fox, testified: I went with the crowd; the old woman came to the door; some asked for ice-cream; some wanted Jackson and the white woman out; I can't say whether the gun was fired out of the door or window, or who fired it; I heard the gun at the back part of the house; stones were thrown; I did not see any one come out of the house; after the firing I went down in front of the house; Boles said Lud. Chard was shot; before we went down Lud. Chard made himself conspicuous; I did not see Jackson outside of the building; I was near the house in the street; the second gun appeared to be back of the house.

Celeste Champlin sworn: We went down there *to take the white woman out and whip Jackson;* then somebody in the house halloed out "Get the gun;" before that we had called out for Jackson and his wife; the gun snapped and did not go off; then the boys hove stones at the house; I don't know whether they threw any before this; I was a little way off; there were no stones thrown before the gun snapped; after the boys hove stones, the gun went off; then some boys went back to the red gate and some of them returned to the house; I remained at the red gate; I heard the gun go off; I believe I heard a gun between these two; I am not certain; there was more than one made a demand for Jackson and his wife; the people in the house said they would shoot us if we did not go away; the gun snapped, then they threw stones, and then the gun was fired; it was about a minute after the gun snapped that it was fired; I saw Thomas McCormich there with Chard. before we went up to the house we talked over the matter; some said they were going to put out the white woman, and lick Jackson, and they would give her twenty-four hours to leave the State; last Saturday night was the first I heard of it; several spoke to me about it; one was Chard and Pat Downing; I could not see who fired the shot; there was a light in the room; can't say whether it was a gun or pistol; after the first firing some of them went back—a little over half; they said "Come on and get the nigger out;" I stayed by the red gate; I heard three reports in all; the second report was pretty soon after the first—five or six minutes; the third report about twenty minutes after the first, about ten or fifteen minutes after the second; we intended to whip Jackson and give the white wench some advice.

Louis Merritt, sworn: I was coming out in the village about half past ten o'clock; heard a gun go off; heard a second and third gun; about four or five minutes between first and second guns; between second and third gun about half an hour; after I heard a man was shot I went down; found the man dying; his brother came there and Alick Parks; the woman in the house halloed out she had a six-barreled revolver and would shoot any one that came.

A few other witnesses were examined whose testimony was to the same effect. Mr. JOHN DAYTON, the constable, testified that when he reached the premises, about half an hour after CHARD was shot, he found the deceased lying across the street; he then called upon the parties in the house to surrender themselves, which they all did peaceably, and he took the whole family into custody; found the sashes and glass broken in, stones lying about, and picked up a stone in the house.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The jury, after an hour's consultation, brought in the following verdict.

County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, ss.—The undersigned jurors, being duly impanneled and sworn to inquire of the cause and manner of the death of Ludlam Chard, of said Greenwich, whose death was sudden and untimely, and the cause and manner of which was unknown, having reviewed the body of said deceased, and considered the evidence given to us, do, on our oath, say that the said Ludlam Chard came to his death by a gunshot wound, in the hands of Betsy Davenport, of said Greenwich; and we do hereby justify the act of the said Betsy Davenport, and order her and Wm. H. Davenport to be discharged from arrest. Whereof, we subscribe our names.—Dated Greenwich, Aug. 7, 1865.

JAMES H. BRUSH, Foreman.
JAMES H. HOYT, Secretary.
PHILANDER BUTTOF,
BRUSH KNAPP,
JOSEPH E. RUSSELL,
WILLIAM MORELL.

CHARGE BY ONE OF THE JURY.

Wm. Henry (or Jackson) Davenport was brought before the jury, when Mr. Philander Button, after stating the verdict, added: While the jury justify you and your mother in this matter, I deem it proper to state that we feel that your conduct in this community has been very improper; that you have done an act, in marrying a white woman, and living with her in a house with others of your own color, that tends to excite the strong disapprobation of citizens. We feel that, although there is no law against it, it is a very great impropriety; and we feel that your conduct in other respects among the community is such as to expose you to injury; that you are in imminent danger in Greenwich, notwithstanding all the care and protection which the substantial men of the town, such as are on this jury, can afford, and will continue to afford, to the best of our ability, to every man in the enjoyment of his liberty and property. Still you are exposed to imminent danger by your course of conduct—the fact of your carrying a pistol and your keeping a house where persons of both colors resort. If you consult your own safety and the good of the community, you will change your course of conduct. If I were you, I would go away from here. I do not ask you to leave your wife. That is a contract we cannot interfere with. Only the laws of the land can divorce you. But, for your personal safety and for the personal safety of your wife, you should be very careful in what you say and do. If you remain here, avoid having any words with any one. We feel that you have been doing great wrongs in the community. We know some of them; and while we discharge you and your mother from all blame in the act, we wish you distinctly to understand that for some of your proceedings you deserve severe censure, and you had better change entirely your whole course of conduct, and be careful hereafter not to provoke any one, or have any quarrel. My advice to you, as a friend, would be to leave Greenwich. Yet I wish it understood that while you live in Greenwich I shall do everything in my power to protect you, as every other man, in the possession of your house; and any one who comes from outside to assault you must take the penalty. What a fearful and sudden penalty it has been in this case we all see, and it should be a warning to the young men of Greenwich. Be sure that you take these remarks from us in the spirit of kindness.

Dr. HOYT said he had nothing to add but to fully coincide with the remarks of Mr. BUTTON. He hoped the prisoner would avoid quarreling.

JACKSON DAVENPORT—Why, Sir, I never had any quarrel with any of them till they attacked me.

Dr. HOYT—I was very sorry to see the demonstration I did at your house, after the shooting; you seemed rather to glory in the act, and did not contemplate it as a horrid one, which, although perhaps necessary for your protection, as you conceived, is yet one that must prove a dread and terror to you while you live; the idea of taking the life of a fellow-being, even under circumstances of self-defence, is no light or trifling thing. You have, by the merest accident, been saved from results that might place you beyond the pale of society. You see by the action of this jury that if we disapprove of your life—as we must, by the usages of society and laws of decency—yet we want to do you full justice.

DAVENPORT and his mother (who had been retained in custody down at her house) were then discharged.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Arrow Steamboat Accident.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there no help for us? Must the stereotyped acquittal of a coroner's jury be always interposed between the public and the parties responsible for such an accident as that which occurred on the *Arrow* steamboat last Saturday? Everybody living on the river has been told by everybody who professed to know about such matters, that this boat was a mere rotton shell that should have been converted into firewood a dozen years ago; that her boilers were so notoriously unsafe as to almost determine the owners to put in a new set last Winter, and that her engine was as rickety and precarious as it appeared to be. Fortunately, many were induced by these statements to avoid the miserable man-trap altogether, although, as the result shows, enough were on board of her on her last trip to constitute the premises of a most dreadful accident, had not her accidental proximity to the shore rendered escape and rescue comparatively easy. Imagine that crowd of helpless human beings, blinded, suffocated, scalded, involved in utter darkness for a long space, exposed to danger of so horrible a kind, to agony of mind so insupportable, and then think of the boat released to start again to-day with a fresh load of unwarned, unprotected victims, while the penurious owners chuckled at their success in procuring exoneration and study how near they can run to the manslaughter line without absolutely crossing it. It is pretty hard, doubtless, to prove that a boiler was old and worthless after an inspector has approved of it. You run against a system which has need to be supported even against evidence, if necessary. As in the present case, it may become a coverall for every kind of neglect and malpractice that can possibly be practiced. The public care not for certificates. Those of us who live on the river, and whose families are exposed to such frightful malpractices, have a right to ask and a right to know if, as has been said, the boat is old and unsafe, and the boilers such as no reliable man would take charge of and answer for. Let the owners answer, and show that they have not trifled with life and safety in the most criminal manner. They may know that is very much against their case to hear every other man say, "I told you so." "I knew it." "I never would go in her." "Her boilers had one plugs in them all Summer." But let us hear their pleading.

N. RIVER.

Steamboat Arrow Explosion.

NO. 313 GREENWICH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a passenger on board the above named boat at the time of the serious disaster on Saturday last, I wish to correct the impression made by the public papers, that the affair was of trifling nature, and that no one can be called "culpable" in consequence. It is within my knowledge that the owners of the *Arrow* were well aware of the unfit condition of her boilers, and that they knew they were unsafe the day of the accident. Wholly aware of the great danger, they had aboard their boat 500 confiding persons, without means of saving 50, in case of any disaster, a terrific explosion of the boiler occurred, several were killed, and many of the passengers were scalded by the hot steam which filled the boat. A scene of terror which baffles description ensued, and numbers jumped overboard fearing that the boat would take fire and all be consumed, but providentially a dock was reached and the crowd of unfortunate passengers were rescued.

Under such a statement of facts is there no redress, or can such things be recorded daily without the responsibilities falling where it belongs? JUSTICE.

Charitable Contributions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 7, 1865.

In answer to the appeal so kindly inserted in your valuable journal on Friday last, the following sums have been received for the poor blind mother of the volunteer who died recently, and who did not get the bounty, having been discharged just before his two years expired on account of sickness.

Are there not others who will further contribute to this very deserving case? Had they been present when the money was given to her and she exclaimed, "I cannot find words to express my gratitude," and burst into tears, surely many more would assist this stricken and bereaved widow and her daughter. They live at No. 28 Norfolk-street.

J. S.	$5	H	$1
E. B.	2	My portion of "interest due on the debt"	5
D. C. Spencer	10	Newark Friend	2
A. S.	5	Ex-Volunteer	2
G. S. Stringfield..$5 and others by him. 5	10	Linda	2
Cash	1	Mac	1
F. P. S.	5	M. T.	1
Sympathy	5	Cash	2
Kahn	5		

E. HURST,
No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 14.

The Transportation of Milk.

ERIE RAILWAY, CHESTER STATION, Aug. 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a constant reader of your paper, I have not been uninterested in the various communications, pro and con, on the subject of high prices. I have noticed, however, a tendency to exaggeration on the part of some who write in favor of reduced prices, and in none more than the communication of H. in to-day's issue. His statement in regard to transporting milk from Illinois, I will set off by another and leave you to judge how near he is correct. The greatest distance that milk is transported over this road is 75 miles, and at present rates, if packed in ice as H. suggests, the cost of transportation to Jersey City would be 2¾ cents per quart—the cost being double when thus put up. Now extend the distance 800 miles, and I would ask H. how much he expects an Illinois farmer to pay him for taking his milk, in order that H. would be remunerated by selling it at 3 cents per quart? Again, his statement that milk at 2 cents pays better than butter, is not borne out by the testimony of those who have spent a lifetime in dairy business. That you are overcharged for milk, there is, in my mind, no doubt, but that you are swindled to the amount claimed by some I deny. There are sent from this place daily 8,000 quarts of milk, at an average price of 3¼ cents per quart, delivered here, to which cost must be added, before it reaches you, 1¾ cents per quart for freight, exclusive of ferriage; thus making the cost to the dealer not less than 5 cents per quart. Therefore, while it is evident that good milk can be furnished for less than 10 cents per quart, it is none the less so that it cannot be furnished for 5 cents. H.

The Price of Milk.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Supposing you to be a man of figures, I respectfully request you to take the trouble to correctly inform yourself what the prices were four years ago of horses, wagons, harness, cattle-feed, labor and taxes—not forgetting the item of newspapers—and then pursue your inquiries to the tailors, the shoemakers, the milliners, and all the necessaries of life, and compare them with the prices of the same articles to-day, and see what proportion they bear of 6 to 10—the one being the price of milk before the war, the other the price at present. It is folly to attempt to talk or write down one branch of trade disproportionately below another. Milkmen cannot pay double prices for what they buy, and still adhere to old prices for what they sell. As you have taken such an interest in the milk question, I suppose you will be generous enough to give the result of your investigation to the public.

J. H. JONES.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE VISIT OF THE HUDSON RIVER CLUB TO THE METROPOLIS.

This crack club of Orange County arrived in the city yesterday morning by the boat, putting up at the International Hotel. At noon a four-horse stage, with a committee of the Enterprise Club, of Brooklyn, with which club they were engaged to play, drove up to the hotel for their guests and took them over to the Capitoline Grounds at Bedford, where, at 3:30, they began play together. In this game the Enterprise had out the same nine—with one exception—with which they played the Stars, and it was soon evident that their practice together on Saturday had improved their play considerably, for they opened the game with some very lively fielding, and aiding it with good batting, soon took a decided lead in the game, the totals at the close of the seventh innings standing twenty-nine to twenty in favor of the Enterprise, and by way of finishing things off in style, they ran their score up to 38, their adversaries falling short ten runs, their total at the close of the ninth being 28. It was a well-earned victory for the Enterprise, and a prettily played game. JEWELL led the score on the Enterprise side, and MAPES on the part of the Hudson River. In fly catching, FISHER made the best display on the Hudson River side, COOKE leading on the part of the Enterprise. The Umpire strictly observed the sixth and thirty-ninth rules, and hence the game was decided by good play, and required but two and a half hours. When the match was over, an adjournment was had to the club-rooms, where the whole party sat down to a chowder supper, the evening being passed in social enjoyment.

On Thursday the Hudson River Club play their return match with the Mutuals, at Hoboken.

GOTHAM VS. EMPIRE.

These clubs play together at Hoboken, at 3 P. M. to-day, and it promises to be a very lively game.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CASE OF SUPERVISOR CHESHIRE.—Mr. CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, a member of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, and a member of the Bounty Committee of said board, also Enrollment Clerk of the Second Congressional District, in charge of Provost-Marshal WALDRON, who was charged with sundry offences, and who was arrested, tried and convicted before a General Court-martial in Washington, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $2,000, was to have been brought before Hon. Judge LOTT of the Kings County Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Gen. P. S. CROOKE, President of the Board of Supervisors, is Mr. CHESHIRE's counsel. He called attention to the fact that the writ of *habeas corpus* was to-day returnable. The United States District-Attorney, Mr. B. F. SILLIMAN, was present on behalf of the government. The keeper of the Albany Penitentiary was also in attendance, but the body of Mr. CHESHIRE was not forthcoming. Judge LOTT, being busily engaged with other matters, could not at the time pay attention to this case, and it was agreed that the matter should be called up for argument at 10 o'clock this morning, the 8th inst. The charges against Mr. CHESHIRE and the findings are as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 29, 1865.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL, ORDERS NO. 386.—I. Before a general court-martial, which convened at Washington, D. C., June 20, 1865, No. 241, dated May 19, 1865, No. 262, dated May 29, 1865, No. 275, dated June 3, 1865, and No. 279, dated June 5, 1865, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, and of which Brig.-Gen. A. B. UNDERWOOD, United States Volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, a member of the Board of Enrollment, Second District New-York. Charge First—Neglect of duty and misconduct in office, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Charge Second—Violating sec. 23, act of Congress approved Feb. 24, 1864. Charge Third—Accepting bribes. To which charges and their specifications the accused pleaded "Not guilty."

Finding—The Court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused as follows: Charge 1st, of the first specification "not guilty;" of the second specification "guilty;" of the third and fourth specifications "not guilty;" of the fifth specification "guilty," except as to the words "sums of money," for which the following words are to be substituted—"amount in premium certificates representing money," and except as to the words "for assisting in the transfer of a certain lot of substitutes which had been recruited for Queens County, N. Y., but which, by the interference and aid of the said CHESHIRE, were finally credited to Kings County; for which the following words are to be substituted: "For assisting in having a certain lot of volunteers credited to Kings County." Of the sixth specification, "not guilty." Of the seventh specification, "guilty." Of the eighth and ninth specifications, "not guilty." Of the charge, "guilty." Charge second—Of the specification and charge, "not guilty." Charge third—Of the specification, "guilty;" of the charge, "guilty," adding the words "to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Sentence—And the Court does therefore sentence him, CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, a member of the Board of Enrollment, Second District of New-York, to be dismissed from the service of the United States, to forfeit all pay and allowance that may be due to him by the United States; to pay a fine of $2,000 to the United states, and to be imprisoned in such place as the Secretary of War may direct for six months, and until the fine of $2,000 be paid, the whole term of imprisonment not to exceed one year. II. The proceedings, findings and sentence of the court in the above case of CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, a member of the Board of Enrollment, Second District of New-York, have been submitted to the President of the United States, and are approved. The Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y. is designated as the place of confinement, where the prisoner will be sent in charge of a suitable guard, under the orders of the Department Commander, for the execution of this sentence. By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

It is understood that Mr. CHESHIRE has been sent to Dry Tortugas, and, if this is the case, is out of the jurisdiction of any court of this State.

A LOCAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.—The War Fund Committee of the City of Brooklyn propose to end their long and arduous labors in a suitable manner, by causing to be prepared a full and complete history of the part taken by Kings County, through its citizens, and its brave and able representatives, in the suppression of the rebellion, and for this purpose a sub-committee was appointed to take the matter in charge. The proposed history will be a large 12mo. volume, embracing a full and accurate record of each regiment, company, battalion and battery raised in or from Kings County, its naval representatives, and those in other regiments and branches of the service, the operations of its Common Council, Board of Supervisors, Christian and Sanitary Commissions, War Fund Committee, Soldiers' Aid Societies, &c., as well as biographical sketches of its most eminent military and naval men, and interesting incidents and anecdotes of the prison, the camp, and naval life. The historian selected for this work is Mr. FRANK J. BRAMHALL, the Superintendent of the Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Record, well known as an author and historian of the war. Blanks and circulars have been prepared, and may be obtained of Mr. BRAMHALL, at No. 16 Court-street, Brooklyn. As this volume is to be issued during the coming Fall, the time allowed for its preparation is brief, and the committee earnestly appeal to the gallant officers and men of our army and navy to lend all the aid and coöperation in their power, and confidently trust that 'the interest felt in this history will be such as to secure a prompt and full response from all who may receive their blanks. The following gentlemen comprise the sub-committee: James S. T. Stranahan, Walter S. Griffith, Benj. D. Silliman, George B. Lincoln, Moses F. Odell.

THE FUNERAL OF REV. FATHER MCLAUGHLIN.—The funeral services of the late Rev. Father FRANCIS F. MCLAUGHLIN took place yesterday forenoon from the Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets, and were attended by an immense congregation. The body, arrayed in canonical robes, and inclosed in a fine rosewood coffin, heavily mounted with silver, was placed near the centre aisle, near the altar rails, to enable the congregation to take a last look at the features of the deceased. The front of the galleries and the altar were deeply draped in mourning. Some thousands took a view of the features of the deceased pastor, occupying full three hours in passing. The services were commenced by reading the service for the dead by the attendant clergymen, among whom were Rev. Drs. Pise, Nelligan, Carroll, Gardner, McGovern, Cassiday, Moran, Creighton, McGarrish, Doras, McGuire, Trainer, O'Byrne, McDonald, Fitzpatrick, Cochrane, Mullane, Meehan and Briordy. Rt. Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN and Bishop LYNCH, of Toronto, were also present. A grand requiem was celebrated by Father TURNER, and Father CASSIDAY preached an eloquent discourse, after which the remains were taken to Calvery Cemetery for interment.

A BENZINE FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE—The benzine manufactory of Mr. JOHN S. LIPPS, in DeKalb, near Bedford-avenue, was destroyed by fire, yesterday, about noon. The building was of brick, three stories in height, and twenty-five by forty feet in dimensions. It was well stocked with prepared and unprepared material. The fire originated by accident, and in a very short space of time the building was enveloped in flames. There were about twelve barrels of oil on the premises, which caused an explosion, and impelled a boy named WEAVER out one of the windows. He was somewhat hurt, but not seriously. Two men were at work in the factory besides the boy, but they managed to escape uninjured. The building was owned by Mr. BADEAU. It was totally destroyed, together with contents. Total loss $8,000. No insurance.

THE BROOKLYN AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—The Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad was sold at auction yesterday, at noon, at No. 369 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, under a Sheriff's execution, to satisfy a judgment for $107,000. The property comprises the double-track from the Atlantic-street Ferry to Jamaica, cars, locomotives, depots, stables, and all. Mr. E. B. LITCHFIELD, President of the company, purchased the entire arrangement for $106,000, subject to a mortgage of $300,000. The sale leaves the property in the hands of the company, and will not interfere with the working of the road which will be carried on the same as heretofore. The road was never of much value to the stockholders, who of late years have, on several occasions, been obliged to furnish means to keep it in working order.

NEW-JERSEY.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A WOMAN WITH A HATCHET.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a returned soldier named PETER WINN, residing in a tenement building known as the barracks, in Canal-street, Jersey City, became involved in a quarrel with his wife, and while laboring under great excitement seized a claw-headed hatchet and dealt the woman a murderous blow on the top of her head, cutting a fearful gash and laying the skull bare. Officer MANNING was called in and took WINN to the Station-house, where he was locked up to await an examination. While on the way to the cells, WINN, who appears to be a steady man, told the officer that his wife is dissipated, and on several occasions had broken open his trunk and taken money therefrom, which she has squandered for rum, and it was this that exasperated him to such an extent as to cause him to commit the assault, which he very much regretted.

TRAINS DETAINED AT A DRAWBRIDGE.—About 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a vessel in passing through the drawbridge of the New-Jersey Railroad, on the Passaic River, got aground and caused a detention to several trains. Assistant Superintendent WOODRUFF, happening to be on one of the trains, immediately set a gang of men to work and had temporary bridges constructed from the deck of the vessel to the bridge, on either side, over which the passengers passed and were transferred to other cars. While there a terrific thunder storm passed over, and the lightning flashed along the telegraph wires causing a rattling sound like the snapping of packages of fire-crackers and creating great alarm amongst the passengers in the cars, especially amongst the women. The boat was got off about 3 P. M.

A BOY'S LEGS CRUSHED BY THE CARS.—A lad named EUSTIS, residing at Piermont, was run over by a Northern railroad train on Friday last, and had both legs crushed. On Friday evening one of the legs was amputated, which so prostrated the patient that the amputation of the other was deferred. His recovery is doubtful.

Evening Exchange.

100	Erie Railway	84¾	200	Chic. & N. W.	20
300	Reading R.	106⅛	100	do.........s3	29
200	do.........b3	106⅜	300	do	29¼
400	do	106⅜	700	Chi. & N. W. Pr	63⅛
200	Cleve. & Pitts	70¾	100	do.........b3	66¼
200	do.........s10	70⅜			

Market very dull, but firm; very little doing.

[Advertisement.]

SWEET-LIPS

Is the pretty name of the princess in the fairy tale, and every lady may be a Princess Sweet-Lips, if she chooses to use the fragrance-breathing SOZODONT. This rare essence of innumerable aromatic herbs, removes every blemish from the teeth, gives a blush-rose tinge to the gums, and renders the mouth as pure and fresh as an infant.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bavaria	Aug. 9	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	Aug. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Aug. 12	New-York	Glasgow.
City of New-York	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 12	New-York	Hamburg.
Erin	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Aug. 12	Quebec	Liverpool.
Asia	Aug. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
Circassian	Aug. 19	New-York	South'ton.
Lafayette	Aug. 19	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Lafayette	July 27	Havre	New-York.
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Aug. 2	Southampton	New-York.
Moravian	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Aug. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Aug. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Belgian	Aug. 10	Liverpool	Quebec.
America	Aug. 16	Southampton	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Eagle	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Aug. 12	New-York	Nassau, N. P.
Star of the Union	Aug. 12	New-York	New-Orleans.
Manhattan	Aug. 15	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Costa Rica	Aug. 16	New-York	California.
Ericsson	Aug. 19	New-York	Nicaragua.
Montezuma	Aug. 22	New-York	Kingston, Ja.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe via Liverpool, per steamer *Scotia*, close to-morrow at 6 A. M.; via Quebec, per steamer *Hibernian*, to-morrow at 1:30 P. M.; via Hamburg, per steamer *Bavaria*, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, per steamer *Eagle*, close Thursday at 2 P. M.

Mails for New-Orleans, per steamer *Victor*, close Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship S. R. Spalding, from Hilton Head.—Lieuts. F. G. Tracy J. F. Tilton, L. Gane, N. Murray, F. A. Roads G. W. Yales, G. C. Bech, C. J. Lernen, P. Freiquart, B. A. Bann, S. J. Ketchum, C. A. Clark, Major J. J. Whitmore, Capt. A. N. Johnson, Capt. V. M. W. Brown, Capt. C. F. Smith, Lieut.-Col. N. Clark, Lt.-Col. J. G. Haley, Majs. H. M. Williams, P. Lugenbeel, W. G. Provost; Captains N. Sears, W. G. Hodges, W. G. Runalls, R. Carter; Majors J. P. Babcock, W. T. Seward; Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. H. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Misses C. A. Dana, S. A. Swift, Burgars, M. E. Kittridge, L. Chase, Mrs. Eldred, Mrs. Lunday and 3 children, Miss Nellie Hawks, Mr. and Mrs. Kinne, Maj. J. T. Pratt, Col. G. W. Baird, Mr. Hammond, Eben Parson, T. S. Mitchell, A. T. Morse, Mrs. Pelot and child, Capt. J. Runnels, and 30 in the steerage.

In Steamer Albemarle, from Richmond and Norfolk.—L. L. Lincoln, Mr. G. McCabe, G. H. Bagley, R. C. Howe, Mrs. McDonough, Mrs. H. C. Rogers, C. H. Nacher, John J. Gargan, Geo. F. Case, Wm. Ira Smith and child, J. A. Haines, J. Samon, Thompson, Butler, W. Johnson, Lottie E. Williams and two children, J. S. Dyer, E. W. Poller, H. Eshman, James Ellis, S. D. Kendall, John Lee, Martin Ruffin, Wm. Crane, John Williams, J. A. Smith, Wm. Brown, Mrs. Chipman, Jas. Watson, Jas. O'Brien, Thos. Way, Jas. Hughes, Mrs. A. Feilding, M. Engelburgh, Thos. Norfleet, Lieut. Needhart, H. Sorge, M. W. Paul, N. Egleston, S. Lovejoy, E. C. Folger, Col. J. J. Walsh, Miss Hagerty, Lieut. G. H. Goodwin, H. L. Goodwin, J. W. Bradbury, J. C. Swann, J.C. Drake, Phillip Abrams, J. Raynsford, J. B. Smith, F. M. Wright.

In steamship Euterpe, from Wilmington, N. C.—C. T. Haight and lady; H. E. Brisden, T. B. Gressone and lady; John Gee, Benjamin Rush, A. M. Johnson, James McCormick and lady; W. H. McRae, H. G. Hall, W. T. Eilers, Mr. Dinglehoff and lady; Mr. Solomon, Mr. Simmons, A. Jacobi, P. J. Sinclair, William Perless and son; Joseph M. Hartshorne and lady; S. Birdsley, Jas. Bensle, W. J. Potter, R. B. Conant, J. A. Hall, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Stevenson, M. Barry, M. Fitzgerald, Jos. Hash, John Johnson, M. Halsey, F. Merrick, Mr. Worth, E. Brainard and three children, Ellen Robinson and three children.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from New-Orleans—R. H. Shannon, U. S. Commissioner, New-Orleans; Capt. Fuller, lady and child, E. Fuller and lady, Capt. Norville, R. H. Thurston, R. J. Harman, D. W. Riddle, Paymaster U. S. Navy; Mrs. Grieff and sister, Capt. De Russey, B. F. Carleton, S. O'Brien, A. W. S. Rix, A. F. Butler, Wm. Dougherty, Edwin Walker, Lieut. Dietman, P. E. Putnam, and 9 in the steerage.

In steamship Perit, from Savannah—J. R. King and family, James Pryor, A. L. Smith, E. W. Henry, E. F. Lanier, J. F. Morris, S. F. Riddle and lady, Samuel Cherry, S. Libby, C. Crews, W. B. McLindon, J. H. Briscoe, W. A. Howard, Miss Whitfield, Miss Cotton, Mrs. Winters, Mrs. Henry and infant, Francis L. Cook, E. G. Burnett, T. J. Long, T. B. Nathans, Geo. Drubber, Mrs. Libby and son, J. B. Caster and lady, Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. Whitfield, Miss Cotton, 5 children and 2 servants, S. Fleishman, R. P. Spellman, F. L. Rummill.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 03 | Sun sets..... 7 09 | Moon rises.. 7 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 21 | Gov. Island.. 9 10 | Hell Gate...10 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships E. C. Knight, Mason, Georgetown, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Star of the South, Woodland, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer J. R. Thomson, McKaig, Baltimore.

Ships Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Josefita & Almira, (Port.,) Remedios, Hong Kong, Williams & Brewster.

Barks Speed, (Br.,) Cathcart, Glace Bay, I. B. Gager; Mauldsie, (Br.,) Gale, Quebec, Boyd & Hincken; Viking, (Br.,) Boltenhauser, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Rechabite, Crosby, Bridgeport, Brett, Son & Co.; T. Cushing, Harrington, Turks Island, Walsh & Carver; Woodland, (Br.,) Hammond, Dublin, C. C. Duncan & Co.; J. Steele, Talmore, St. Andrew's, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Jane Ross, (Br.,) Middleton, Philadelphia.

Brigs Mindoro, Higgins, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Koodoo, (Br.,) Burford, St. Johns, N. F., M. E. Greene & Currie; Almon Rowell, Boyd, Demarara, Miller & Houghton; Mineola, (Br.,) Wright, Cow Bay, A. Smithers & Co.

Schooners Coast Pilot, Goodale, Galveston, Murray & Nephew; Eothen, Murray, Charleston, W. S. Cole & Co.; Maria Hall, Garfield, Wilmington, Pierson & Collins; Free Wind, Tooker, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Eclipse, Stout, Charleston and Georgetown, S. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; M. S. K. Thorne, Emerson, San Juan del Norte, Central Am. Transit Co.; A. D. Scull, Somers, Beaufort, N. L. McCready & Co.; Mary Milner, Nickerson, Beaufort, N. L. McCready & Co.; Sylvia, (Br.,) Higgs, Havana, J. Eneas; Lucy, Appleby, Portland, J. Boynton, Son & Co.; N. S. Rue, Wright, Fernandina, S. Godwin.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Herman Livingston, Baker, New-Orleans July 31, at 9 P. M., with cotton and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had strong head winds to Hatteras. 3d inst., at 1:30 P. M., 115 miles N. W. from Tortugas, exchanged signals with steamer Atlanta, hence for New-Orleans. 6th inst., 115 miles S. E. of Barnegat, spoke bark Lieda Stewart, of New-York, bound N.

U. S. steam transport Champion, Palmer, New-Orleans July 29, P. M., and the Bar 30th, A. M., with troops, etc., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, Savannah 80 hours, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Mason, Washington, D. C., 37 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Virginia, Snyder, Baltimore 48 hours, in ballast to James Hand.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore. Has First Battalion 14th U. S. Infantry, in command of Major Hudson.

Steamship S. R. Spaulding, Atkins, Hilton Head 67 hours, with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond, via Norfolk 27 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Euterpe, Eldredge, Wilmington, N. C., 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. T. Livingston & Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wooster, Wilmington, N. C., 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Steamship Mariposa, Howes, New-Orleans 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor.

Steamship Georgia, Dortard, New-Orleans 24 hours, in ballast to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Concordia, Sears, New-Orleans 9 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Blackstone, Coffin, Fortress Monroe 30 hours to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 6th inst., John Golding, of Providence, fireman, died, and was buried at sea.

Ship Catharine, Freeman, Buenos Ayres 56 ds., with hides and wool to Geo. Savary & Co.

Bark D. R. De Wolf, Wood, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Albert the Good, (of Sunderland,) Frazer, Sunderland 63 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light S. W. winds the whole passage.

Bark B. A. De Wolf, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Eaton, Trinidad, Cuba, 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to order.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to T. T. Dwight & Co.

Bark Eliza, Holloway, St. Jago de Cuba July 22, with sugar to J. C. Rahming. The brig Helena, of St. John, for Glasgow, and schr. Ruby, for Boston, sailed a few days previously.

Brig Missionary, (of Sunderland,) Neal, Bordeaux July 9, with wine, etc., to order. July 21, 7:30 P. M., lat. 42 08, lon. 57 03, spoke Bremen bark Marigold, from Cadiz for New-York, (since arrived,) who, in attempting to speak us, came in collision, striking the brig amidships, which stove bulwarks, broke rail and several stanchions, and carried away foretopgallantmast.

Brig Elizabeth, Corson, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Mary B. Lithgoe, (Br.,) McDonald, Big Glace Bay 18 ds., with coal to T. S. Whitman.

Brig Amanda Guion, (new,) Wolfe, Mystic, in ballast to Pentz & Bro.

Bark Pembroke, (Br.,) Skaling, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Dirigo, Rumball, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to F. Talbot.

Brig Eunice, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Beck, Yabaco, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Adela, (Venez.,) Morillo, Porto Cabello 14 ds., with coffee, etc., to Boonen, Graves & Co.

Brig Wild Pigeon, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Havana 12 ds., with sugar, etc., to Joseph Eneas.

Brig Volant, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Gage, Jacmel 19 ds., with logwood, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Elizabeth, (Br.,) Percy, Cow Bay 15 ds., coal to Greene & Currie.

Brig Maria, (of Bermuda,) King, Para July 17, with rubber, nuts, etc., to Burdett & Everit.

Brig Minnehaha, (Br.,) Douglas, Bridgeport, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Cypruss, (Br.,) Perry, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. A. P. Howe, Baker, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to F. B. Small & Co.

Schr. Eloa, (of Nassau,) Culmer, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Left no vessels.

Schr. Franconia, Holt, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Dragon, (of St. Croix,) Peterson, Santa Cruz July 25, with molasses to Ives, Beecher & Co. The bark Antelope, for St. Thomas left 22; brig George, for Porto Rico 20th.

Schr. A. R. Wetmore, Hall, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. John Warren, Lozier, Maryland 3 ds., with wood to J. B. Spofford.

Schr. C. W. Holmes, Edwards, Virginia, with wood to Edwin Kirk.

Schr. P. J. Frazer, Mitchell, Baltimore 4 ds., with wood to Duryea & Co.

Schr. Crowell, Abrams, Richmond 6 ds., with tobacco, etc., to master.

Schr. S. Applegate, Townsend, Virginia, with wood to J. B. Spofford.

Schr. D. Williams, Briggs, Wilmington 6 ds., with cotton, etc., to master.

Schr. Daniel S. Williams, Letts, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton and rice to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Edwin T. Palmer, Palmer, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Della, (of New-Haven,) Brown, St. John, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schr. Annie W. Collins, ——, Baltimore, for Port Morris.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Crowell, Baltimore, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. J. Worthington, Worthington, Baltimore, for New-London.

Schr. Emily C. Dennison, Briggs, New-Bedford, with oil to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. Alexander Young, Young, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Redwing, (of Boston,) Randall, Crab Island 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Schr. George Gilman, ——, Cutter 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Leader, Jones, Calais 15 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Birch, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Cornelia, Arnold, Machias 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. E. A. Conkling, Darrell, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Wellington, (Br.,) Eagles, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. E. De Hart, Low, Bridgeport, C. B., 15 ds., to F. B. Bradshaw.

Schr. C. M. Duffield, Crowell, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia, with stone.

Schr. Geo. N. Devereux, Smith, Georgetown 4 ds., for Hudson, with coal.

Schr. R. B. Boggs, (Br.,) Chaicneal, Parsboro, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co. Is ashore on Blackwell's Island.

Schr. Francis, Hanna, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. W. L. Spring, Steelman, Key West 13 ds., with iron, &c., to J. D. Fish & Co.

Schr. Dwina, McIvor, River Herbert, N. S., 14 ds., with coal and fish to P. I Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Sarah Helen, Marshall, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. M. A. Predmore, Smith, Georgetown, with coal.
Schr. Joshua Marsh, Leeds, Georgetown, with coal.
Schr. General Banks, Ryder, Georgetown, with coal.
Schr. New-Bedford, Hynes, Providence.
Schr. John R. Watson, Lovett, New-Haven.
Schr. S. J. Tull, Cooper, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. Maria, Pearson, Fortress Monroe.
Schr. E. R. Bennett, Wood, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. R. Smith, Rankin, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. Fanny Hazard, Mayhew, Hartford.
Schr. Alice Scranton, Maxwell, Middletown.
Schr. T. P. Abeel, Moller, Providence, for Albany.
Schr. Lavinia Jane, Ketchum, Providence.
Schr. Empress, Emery, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Horton, Middletown.
Schr. July Fourth, Shaw, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Ida, Hawley, Providence.
Schr. City Point, Mathews, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Belle, Webster, New-Haven.
Schr. Ellen Cannon, Ross, Virginia, with wood.

WIND—At sunset, W.

The brig reported arrived on Sunday as the E. Bigelow, was the W. H. Bigelow, Capt. Chisham.

Spoken, &c.

Maria Jane—schr., hence for Demarara, July 24, lat. 12 25, lon. 55 56.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, Cuba, July 20, bark Indian Belle, for New-York July 24; brig George Crump, for Philadelphia; bark Dresden, ldg. for Europe.

At Para, July 17, brig Isabella, Hanfield, just arrived hence.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.

POLLAK & SON,
MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

THE CELEBRATED SWISS CIGARS,
Manufactured by
VAUTIER FRERES, GRANDSON,
Switzerland.
Suisses Fins, Figaros, Virginie,
J. MARC MARTIN,
Sole Importer for the United States, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHIRT NOTICE.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 36 Warren-st., hereby notify CONSUMERS that their celebrated "SEA ISLAND"* "soft finish" WHITE SHIRTS, which are retailed on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50—*never less than $4 each*—can now be obtained at their new Retail Department, No. 3 PARK-ROW, opposite the Astor House, at THREE DOLLARS EACH, the lowest wholesale price. Six shirts will be sent by express "C. O. D.," and can be returned at our expense if not found satisfactory. Men's furnishing in great variety. Superior linen collars $2 per dozen.

*TRADE MARK—Entered according to act of Congress.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 471, Aug. 7, 1865.
29, 56, 13, 57, 47, 60, 2, 75, 23, 41, 59, 21, 44.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 472, Aug. 7, 1865.
69, 39, 71, 13, 8, 68, 34, 17, 19, 77, 6, 32, 45, 38.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 371, Aug. 7, 1865.
12, 65, 45, 5, 49, 14, 22, 54, 57, 24, 6, 39, 33.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 372, Aug. 7, 1865.
66, 47, 72, 41, 28, 48, 13, 76, 69, 11, 75, 49, 39, 71.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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